

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

VICK'S

ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY

MAGAZINE.

DEVOTED TO THE PROFITABLE CULTURE OF FLOWERS AND VEGETABLES.

Vick Publishing Co.
Fifty Cents Per Year.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., NOVEMBER, 1894.

{ Volume 18, No. 1.
New Series.

Throat and Lungs.

Under the above head come such dangerous forms of illness as **Bronchitis** and **Consumption**. Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat and Weak Lungs are milder forms of the ailments of Throat and Lungs, but they come in the same category.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, possesses soothing and curative properties not found in any other remedy for Throat and Lung complaints. It strengthens the system, supplies new lung tissue, soothes the throat, relieves inflammation and effects most remarkable cures. It has stood the test of twenty years and is more popular than ever, because it cures.



Trade Mark.

Remember that Scott's Emulsion contains no harmful drugs. It is not a secret compound. It is sweet to the taste, easy on the most delicate stomach, and much more effective than plain Oil. The only genuine Scott's Emulsion bears our trade mark on *salmon-colored wrapper*. Refuse substitutes.

Send for pamphlet on Scott's Emulsion. FREE.

SCOTT & BOWNE, N. Y. All Druggists. 50 cents and \$1.



The mother of these sprightly little ones knew the value of Ridge's Food—so she has them with her today.



Margaret, Anna, Mellie Kellogg,

(Triplets at Five Years,)

Watkins, New York.

To those not versed in the composition of *Prepared Food* it is next to impossible to show with what nicety the proportion of each edible must be adjusted to meet in the best manner the requirements of delicate and, perhaps, even shattered physical systems.

An experience of over 30 years has enabled us to produce in a small compass a food of the highest possible nutritive value, suited to the needs of the weakest as well as the youngest stomachs.

All detrimental elements have been eliminated, and in every process the most extreme care is exercised. The result is a product of just those ingredients known to give health and strength to the weak, young or old.

We believe that the above statements are endorsed by every reader or physician who has given Ridge's Food a practical test.

We invite correspondence from any one interested,—physicians supplied with sample. RIDGE'S Food is sold in cans, 4 sizes, 35c. up. We will send a sample for 10c. to any of the readers of Vick's Magazine. If not sold in your town write to

WOOLRICH & COMPANY, Sole Manufacturers, Palmer, Mass.

VICK'S MAGAZINE.

Vol. 18.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., NOVEMBER, 1894.

No. 1

THE NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS.

"TONIGHT," we said, "tonight it will unfold."
Our eager eyes had watched day after day
The growing bud swell from its mother leaf,
Feeding upon her richest outpoured life;
And now, at last, the longed for hour has come;
We gather round, with bated breath, to see
This queen of night put on her royal crown.

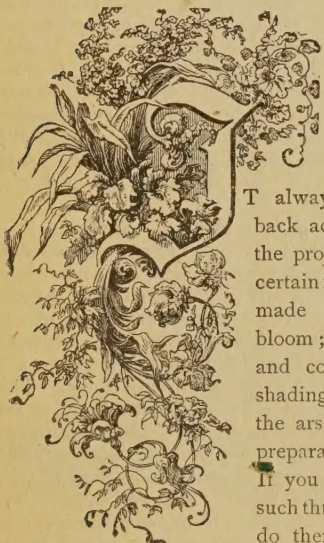
The slender, faint rose-tinted sepals part,
Slowly at first; then, as if gaining strength,
They open wide their circling, clinging arms,
Till on our sight the marvelous beauty beams,
Throbbing and quivering with fresh new life
Pure as an angel in her robe of white.

Long do we gaze upon the wondrous sight,
Feasting our souls upon its loveliness;
But all too soon our eyes detect a change;
Those filmy petals, first erect and strong,
Hang limp and lifeless, though still passing fair;
Then, as sometimes a slowly closing door
Hides from our sight a well beloved face,
Even so those clinging arms, tightening their
grasp,
Hide this fast fading vision of the night.

And is it all, this hour of beauty, flown
Swift as auroral glow on Northern sky?
Oh, stay and tell me, white winged messenger,
Is thy frail, fleeting life a type of mine?
Shall I thus run my narrow round of time,
Then fade as surely, utterly as thou?
Will there for me be no awakening,
No life beyond, no flush of morning dawn?

Vainly I call, dead flower, thy voice is mute;
But this I know: Deep in thy heart of hearts
Lies hid the germ of blossom yet to be,
Unending source of life and loveliness;
Is there not then for me, for each and all,
For human soul, as well as fragile flower,
Hope of a more than transient, fading bloom,
Promise of life and beauty elsewhere?

JOSEPHINE P. OSMOND.



EASY FLOWER GARDEN- ING.

It always makes my back ache to read of the process by which certain fussy plants are made to grow and bloom; the hot bed and cold frame, the shading and sunning, the arsenal of insect preparations, etc., etc. If you have time for such things and like to do them, go ahead;

but be careful how you publish your results. Experts writing for experts fail to realize how depressing their technical directions are to the outsiders, who with little time, and few or none of the appliances so glibly set forth, often conclude with a sigh that flower growing is not for them. But it is, or may be. There is a vast list of hardy herbaceous perennials, self-sowing annuals, shrubs and vines, which once estab-

lished almost grow themselves and the "cool place in the greenhouse" or "a shelf near the glass," may be resolved into a piece of out-of-doors in a bleak climate with a cold stony soil, which yet will produce a world of flowers and grass and pleasant shade from April to November, year in and out, at a nominal cost. I hesitate to imagine what Mr. Frederick Law Olmstead would think of the design of my little place, but it is pleasing to us, and to others too, they say. What may be called the grounds contain about three-fourths of an acre sloping to the north and east with a stony soil resting on impervious clay which has never been drained or dug to any depth, all manuring and cultivation, of which there might easily be more of both, being done on the surface. A wind break thickly planted with red oak, ash, maple, sumac, pine, hemlock, balsam, and others, is on the highest ground at the west. What was an open meadow fifteen years ago is now a tract of forest, covering nearly half the space, where dead leaves cover the ground, and not many plants grow, but here by the path is a patch of brakes, or bracken as English writers like to call it (*Pteris aquilina*), brought here on the roots of transplanted trees. Some people seeing so many allusions to this fern in English literature, suppose it only to be found there, but it is very common here; our writers do not notice it much, that is all the difference. Here too are tufts of golden rod and sumac canes, sweet brier roses and thorn-apple bloom, self-sown apple trees, and many others, a small wilderness in fact. On the east is an unfenced road, the flowers shade off into a kitchen garden on the south and a meadow adjoins on the north. There is no fence, and in late autumn the cows come whenever they choose, which is every day. Such a confession will horrify the owners of nice yards, nor do I recommend them, but they do no perceptible harm in my case. The firm sod shows few marks of their feet and they seldom step on the beds. A bed ablaze every summer for some years past with self-sown calliopsis and Shirley poppies has clumps of blue grape hyacinth in early spring and close by are daffodils, jonquils, chionodoxa, scilla, camassia, golden allium, and other low bulbous plants dying away and soon replaced by later growths. Then there are columbines, three sorts, valeriana, dicentra, dead nettle (*lamium*); four kinds of peonies; firs, three sorts; lemon lilies (*hemerocallis*); spirea, four varieties; polemonium, spiderwort, digitalis, leucojum, funkia, lychnis, two kinds; southernwood (*artemisia*), monarda didyma, *hemerocallis fulva*, delphinium formosum, *Lilium canadense*, *L. umbellatum*, *L. tigrinum*, *L. auratum* and *L. lancifolium*; a hardy gladiolus, perennial poppy, *asclepias tuberosa*, pyrethrum, perennial

calliopsis, perennial phlox, ten sorts; phlox suffruticosa, one variety; New England aster, a perennial campanula, *helianthus multiflorus*, achillea, closed gentian, hibiscus moschuetos, Vinca minor, golden thyme, sweet william and others. Of vines there is ampelopsis, celastrus (or climbing bittersweet), clematis virginiana and *C. crispa*, trumpet honeysuckle, ground nut (*apios*), etc. Shrubs, *hydrangea paniculata*, Japan quince, rosy lythrum, roses, four sorts; *cornus florida*, privet, lilac, burning bush, *viburnum lentago* and *opulus*, (snowball), syringa, sumac, elder, Missouri currant and dwarf yew, with quite a list of annuals, which fluctuate from year to year and are inclined to retreat before the perennials, some of which are grown in quantities. I always order a few new annuals and some old ones, and fix up a window box or two for starting them, but this is a sort of safety valve to relieve a pressure which steadily rising all winter becomes almost dangerous in April. However, my this year's list of nasturtiums, sweet peas, double calendulas, catch-fly, larkspurs, calliopsis, asters, petunias, verbenas, cosmos, phlox Drummondii, many kinds, centaurea, twelve sorts; nicotiana, single balsam, and others, were easily managed. Many of them self sow and require only thinning and weeding. Do not be taken in by what the seedsman says about his Defiance balsams, etc., they may defy you to start them, or if you succeed so far they will perhaps be cryptogamous, like Gail Hamilton's four o'clocks. The single balsam expects to grow and bloom as a matter of course (it self sows sometimes), the high toned kinds have a different notion. The higher the merit the greater the tribulation in each and every case, so far as I know, in all species of plants which have been improved by the florist's art. Very likely you won't believe it, but the single balsam is the best, aside from your easy success with it; this sort, bright scarlet with round white spots, is ahead of all of the cabbage-flowered, I mean of all the camellia-flowered section that I ever saw. A letter writer in VICK'S MAGAZINE gently laments the old times at Rochester, N.Y., fifty years ago, when flowers "just grew," before insects had come upon us, and asks, "was it the virgin soil that gave these results?" It was not; scrape up the earth in a yard where cows spend a part of their time (one-third or one-half manure well-mixed by their feet) and put it around your perennials, or surface your beds with it; you will need sigh no more for virgin soil. Insects, did you say? A white rose-tree, eight or ten feet high, which bears roses by the bushel, got lousy once and I killed both lice and leaves with soap suds, my first and last effort in this line; the golden age when flowers "just grew" and soil was virgin, and insects were not, is in full blast with me, and may be with you, if you will but comply

with nature's conditions—allowing a little for the roseate flush that ever glorifies the long ago. The great trouble with your latter day flower growing is that nature stands with a club intent on knocking out your fashionable weaklings. Some, because far from their home and the proper environment, others because their vitality has been hybridized and improved almost out of them, and she will succeed sooner or later; your "Meteors" and "Comets" will disappear almost as promptly as their celestial namesakes. Fit your list to your locality, you may have a longer one than you can manage wherever you are. Do not order the everlasting fuchsias or the almost-impossible-to-make-'em-bloomias because the dealer tells you it is useless to try to get along without them, nor because some one has flowered them and 'is out in print about it. Experts who can read a thermometer without looking at it will turn up their noses at me, I suppose, but I care nothing for this, if I can help those who are not practiced growers.

I do not imagine for one moment that my place is a model, either in number of sorts, their selection, or arrangement, but I do claim it yields a large return of pleasure at a low cost, and isn't this worth while? I read somewhere the best way with roses is to flower them once then throw them away and buy again. What is such trash beside my old white rose that for twenty Junes has bent with its weight of bloom and is good as new now? It has a value that does not depend on its being "very distinct", or that it is the last effort of some noted grower. Or this other species, a wild rose, I fear, a single one at least; a large bush from a little slip growing greater year by year without care except to dig back the grass and give a semi-occasional mulch of manure dirt, never losing leaf, branch or flower by climate or insect, covering itself with fresh flowers every day for weeks, an anticipation through all the winter; is it not better than some famous sort that refuses to grow at all unless protected and nursed and doctored forever? We who observe the farmer's eight hour law—"eight hours before dinner and eight afterward," will find it the best, at least. When the evening air is full of fragrance from the lemon lilies or perennial phlox, when the digitalis spires arise, or the dicentra hangs out its bells, when the shade of the windbreak lengthens across the grass (mowed with a scythe I am afraid) and the hardy gladiolus is in bloom, while amidst its crimson spikes the auratum lily is rearing its stem, or later when the New England aster is trying to outshine the helianthus multiflorus; in short through the whole season, and even in winter, with the snow bending the evergreens and decorating all the trees and bushes, while all the roots and plants are so warm and safe beneath it, my grounds seem a pleasant place. The honey locust is as wonderful as a tree fern (if you can only think so!) and the horse chestnut close beside it, is good as a palm. Day by day and year after year there are the old favorites and the new experiments. I will not give an infallible list of hardy plants, I grow very few of them, and soil and climate are potent factors. For instance, tulips do poorly with me, they forget to bloom and soon are gone altogether, and an attempt to grow the

lily of the valley failed, while in a garden only five miles away both these plants were crowding into the walls and acting almost like weeds. I never saw a good *Lilium candidum* in these parts, some of you are perhaps digging them to keep them within bounds. Work out your own list, if one plant after fair trial won't grow and increase there are lots of others that will. Once resolve to go in for the natural method and the worst is already over, the rest is mere detail. If the money, time, and labor spent on impossible roses, transient bedding plants and annuals, "improved" till they are at the last gasp, could be used in the culture of hardy plants, vines and shrubs, we would soon see a different looking country. Instead of beginning again each year about where you began before, and so on, the new planting may be added to the old, and enjoying your garden will become your main job.

Canaseraga, N. Y.

E. S. G.

TRAYS FOR FLOWER POTS.

ONE objection to house plants, urged by many who have a desire to cultivate them, is that they shut out much light, and there is seldom too much let in through the windows—especially on dark, cloudy, wintry days.

Plants, to grow vigorously, must have light, and most kinds hunger for sunshine. The cheerful south windows are, therefore, generally the ones filled with plants.

There is no denying the fact that they do shut out light, often more than one can afford to dispense with.

We believe in having a very generous amount of light in the house,—and we also delight in plants. A flower stand always seems to monopolize too much of a window, and it is not at all satisfactory to set the flower pots in the window-sills; there is scarcely room for them; the plants are apt to get chilled, if they are so close to the window-pane, and besides, in this way, the pots themselves exclude much light.

To overcome all these objections I had some trays made which are about four or five inches deep, as long as the width of the windows, and wide enough for a six or eight inch pot. They are made of an ornamental hard pine moulding such as is used for window casings under the window sill. I rubbed them with hard oil, which makes a very nice finish. They are supported by iron brackets fastened to strips of pine, the latter being then screwed fast to the window facing and the base board, bringing the top of the tray just under the window sill. The trays are filled perhaps half full of coarse sand.

I hope my description is sufficiently clear to make you understand what a nice place I have for my plants. The effect is quite pleasing from an aesthetic point of view, and we have only plants instead of pots in the light, as very little of the pots show. The effect is much prettier than when the entire crock is in the window or on a flower stand. The window shades can be raised or lowered much more readily, without interfering with the plants, and I am quite sure I prefer my new trays to anything else I have tried or seen.

My dining room has a bay end, that is, the two corners are cut off; there is a window in each of these corners and a very large window between them, so that the whole end of the room is practically window. It is a nice place for plants,—so nice that I think I must send you a picture of it some time.

Mrs. W. A. K.

THE MINOR BULBS.



ARCISSUS, (including daffodils and jonquils), crocus, snow drops, ixias, sparaxis, glory of the snow, anemones, and winter aconites, may not rival the tulip, the hyacinth, and the lily, yet for cheapness, ease of culture, sure returns of manifold forms of beauty, and all round ready availability, commend me to the minor bulbs. I like plenty of them around home. They bloom early, being the *avants couriers* of spring. Long before the birds have built their nests or the young lambs are bleating on the green hillsides they will bedeck the earth with varied and beautiful blooms.

The narcissus, with its spreading white perianth and crown of gold, sweetly perfumes the air. Close beside are its kindred, creamy daffodils, with their brazen trumpets valiantly upturned to the sun as if ready to proclaim, by a loud blast, that spring is coming. The rich yellow jonquils in various sizes and shapes, nodding and swaying on their firm, straight stems above the deep green rush-like foliage, brightening a wintry cold day of early spring like the sunshine itself.

Glory of the snow (*chionodoxa*) is a native of high mountainous districts, and retains, here in our temperate climate, all the hardy qualities of a floral mountaineer. The color is such a lovely azure blue, always a scarce one among early spring flowers, that when the sprays of bloom, averaging from a dozen to twenty, are all wide open in full bloom, there is such a wave of deep blue, so beautiful, spread out over the earth's surface, I always, when they first bloom, feel like a bad (?) child I once had and want to jump on a blooming bed of flowers in my yard and play what she called "grab," and just seize and hold great handfuls of them.

Then the crocus! Yellow, white, purple, and daintily variegated, white and lilac, cup-shaped, with golden anthers pointing from the center, set in their bristly, grass-like, crisp, freshly-grown little leaves, who would be without them? They always bring the sweet influences and happy suggestions of spring, when, with purling brooks, and budding orchards, each heart makes its own response in praise to nature's God.

Crocus will grow anywhere. Scattered over the lawn, here and about, under trees, bordering the tulip and hyacinth bed, anywhere, anyhow, the blooms will peep out, gay and bright. Set beds, stars, crescents, etc., are really less to my taste in planting this hardy, early, beautiful flower than the more natural scattering and besprinkling the green lawn with them. This unconventional mode disguises the hand of art. Scilla, snow drops, sparaxis, winter aconite and anemone, especially the famous "wind flower," are among the cheaply sold, easily grown bulbs, and will richly reward the cultivator. The foregoing are all splendid house bloomers, take up very little space, and require only ordinary attention. But I am a great advocate of permanent beds and borders, or clumps of hardy bulbs out of doors. They will do the whole neighborhood a world of good. Passers-by are always cheered by the sight of bright and blooming yards. Besides they become a sweet little inheritance as time passes. Year after year they will bloom with regularity and increase in numbers, so divisions can be made, and oftentimes will become cherished as something that have been loved and cared for by those from whom we have parted for time.

Mrs. G. T. D.

THE COLUMBIAN RASPBERRY.

THE attention of the readers of this journal has been called several times to the Columbian Raspberry, and an engraving is now presented of the original plant of it, and, also, of specimens of the fruit. The large engraving has been prepared from a photograph, and represents the plant as the writer has himself seen it. The illustration is sufficient evidence of the vigorous growth of this variety. The old plant stands in the middle of a garden, and the nine and ten feet shoots it annually sends up, of course, exceed the growth in field culture. Still its vigor is unequalled among raspberries, and the production of the fruit is on a scale corresponding to the growth of the plant.

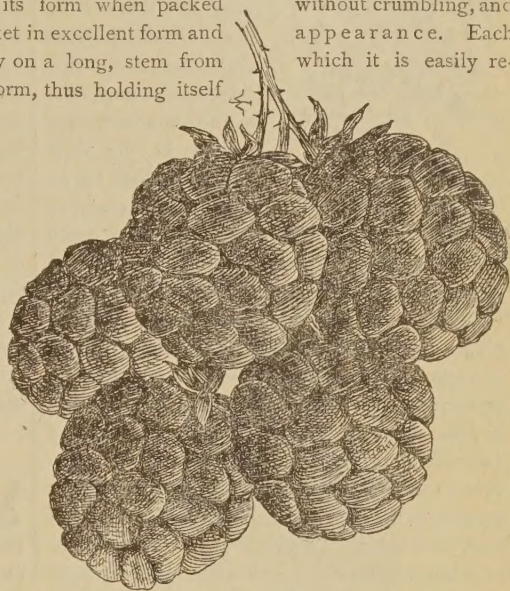


ORIGINAL PLANT OF COLUMBIAN RASPBERRY.

The Columbian Raspberry was produced by Mr. J. T. Thompson, of Oneida, N. Y., and has now been thoroughly tested. The writer can say without hesitation that it is the most vigorous and productive of all cultivated varieties. Mr. Thompson says that the original plant came from seeds of a bush of the Cuthbert which was growing near the Gregg black-cap, and he believes it to be a cross between these two varieties. The probability of this is apparent when it is understood that the fruit has the good quality and juiciness, small seeds and high flavor of the best red

raspberries, and a purplish color, or one intermediate between the Cuthbert and Gregg, and in this respect resembling the Shaffer.

During the last two seasons of extreme heat and drought the Columbian has borne its crop and matured it perfectly, developing its last berries of full size and excellence. The ability to do this is undoubtedly on account of its great root growth which deeply penetrates the soil and is a feature of its abounding vigor. As to its hardiness there can be little or no doubt, and its originator claims that it has stood the test of 28° below zero without harm. The fruit is large, with large, juicy pips and comparatively small seeds, resembling a good red raspberry in this respect and greatly superior to any blackcap. The berry is somewhat conical in shape and holds its form when packed without crumbling, and can be sent to market in excellent form and appearance. Each fruit is borne singly on a long, stem from which it is easily removed in perfect form, thus holding itself



FRUIT OF COLUMBIAN RASPBERRY.

without crumbling when placed together in a mass in the box.

Confirming the observations here made of its marketing capacity is the following statement of W. E. Douglas, grocer and wholesale fruit dealer, Oneida, N. Y. He says:

The Columbian is the best berry I ever handled, both for retail and shipping. It will stand up when other berries are all mush. I hope you will have fifty thousand quarts for me next season.

In regard to productiveness nothing more can be desired, as this has borne over 8,000 quarts to the acre in field culture. 3,500 bushes have yielded an average of five quarts each, or 17,500 quarts in all.

The Columbian, when compared with other raspberries in canning, proves superior to all others for the following reasons: It holds its form perfectly in the can or fruit jar; the canned fruit is of a beautiful bright red color; it is sweet and rich in flavor; and, finally, it shrinks very little in canning, a point of much value to canners.

In regard to its peculiar character in canning, the *Rural New Yorker*, who sent one of its editorial staff to examine the merits of the berry, sometime since published the following statement:

We went to the Community factory and there had an opportunity to compare the Shaffer and the Columbian canned. Mr. Hines, in charge of the factory, who had been somewhat skeptical as to the superiority of the Columbian, freely conceded it after trial. Despite the utmost care the Shaffer goes to pieces in the can; the Columbian remains whole, and it also shrinks less in the canning process.

Mr. Walter E. Dibble, who is the practical foreman of the canning department at Oneida, wrote to Mr. Thompson saying:

Several quarts of your Columbian Red Raspberry were handed me to process for the purpose of testing its value as a canning berry, and by the result I am convinced it is much superior to any other for the following reasons: It holds its form, is of a more beautiful color, sweeter and richer in flavor, and what is to canners a very important feature, shrinks but little in canning. The Shaffer, heretofore considered the best raspberry grown for canning, shrinks twenty-five per cent. more in the process than the Columbian.

From a personal test of the canned fruit we can pronounce it of very high flavor, beautiful color and berries in perfect form. Another point in which the Columbian excels is as an evaporated fruit, as it retains its color, form and flavor in a remarkable degree, and sells for more money than any other berry. Although the color of this fruit is not as desirable as a bright red, yet wherever it has become known to the public its excellencies have been recognized and it rules the market.

PROTECTIVE FORCES FOR THE WINTER.



WITH the variableness of our winters, when the atmosphere seldom remains over forty-eight hours the same, with the biting winds of one day fast succeeded by sunny, mellow weather the next, and that in the heart of midwinter, to which we adapt ourselves as we may, only to find our constitution racked in the days soon to follow, by an atmosphere so clear, so

cold and intense that only an Esquimaux could bear it serenely. If we suffer so keenly ourselves from these quickly following atmospheric changes, how can we wonder that our half-hardy plants and shrubs are so often injured or killed outright by the same, unless surely and safely protected? To every lover of nature who has in some degree become the happy possessor of valuable flora, fruit or shrub life, it has been ever a question how best to protect the tender growth of the past summer from the ravages of a severe winter. To this end we gather whatever knowledge we may from the well-wrought experience of others, from our own mistakes or successful endeavor.

How the amateur in rose culture will seek to find the best means of protecting his plants, that have afforded him so much pleasure in the summer and fall months, from the ravages of an uncertain winter. Some one, probably, who has successfully wintered over the more robust sorts will take pleasure in giving his way of protecting his plants and thus the way is made easy, provided the materials are at hand.

One will always find in choosing from different ways and means thus advised, or from material easiest of appropriation, that those most inclined to hold moisture about the plant or capable of becoming a wet sodden, mass, to freeze and thus at every change of weather will be most disastrous to the well-being of the plants protected. Evergreen boughs are capital protectives, and when procurable should always supersede the more easily obtained mass of leaves commonly packed about plants for winter protection. It stands to reason that whatever material will afford free passage of air about the plant, while at the same time affording sufficient protection against the too bitter cold of extreme weather, is by far the best to use. Corn stalks have been used to good advantage about plants and vines and shrubbery, but are not preferable to the evergreen usage. Some years ago we had a load of flax straw brought for winter stuffing about the apiary. Having an overplus of this we tried it about the fine dwarf magnolia bushes on the lawn, wrapping them about carefully with the long fibrous withes. We wound it about the ivy on the old catalpa tree, whose ambitious growth was ever nipped in the coldest winters. After that first winter trial—and it was a hard enough winter—when we found the

following spring the bonny purple and white buds of the magnolia showing through their covering everywhere, and unwrapping, found the ivy as green and fresh as when it went into its winter quarters,—we have used it everywhere. The rose bushes are best kept beneath its secure protection; the young grape vines are snugly ensconced within its folds; and having it within reach we would choose no other protective so easily used or so well adapted to each and all needs of half-hardy plant life during a cold or variable winter. I will say here that one load of flax straw has lasted over many years, and is likely to last as many more, although in constant use; for no amount of exposure to the weather seems to injure or diminish its good qualities for winter wrapping. Indeed, in the spring it looks as fresh and new as when we wrapped it about the plants, and needs only summer storage to keep it in order for the next winter's campaign out of doors.

Surely no investment has brought in more solid comfort and pleasure than the one we made some years ago when we bought the load of flax straw for winter covering. H. K.

FLOWERS FOR CHRISTMAS.

YOUR friend's room may be full of bric-a-brac, her needs may be all supplied, but you still have a beautiful resource for Christmas if it is possible for you to give her flowers. Flowers are lovely gifts for any season, but are particularly beautiful at Christmas, when to their many charms is added the attraction of rarity. No Christmas gift has left in my own mind a more pleasant memory than one that I never received—a hyacinth that an invalid friend tenderly cherished, intending to send it to me in blossom on Christmas morning. I was unexpectedly called away to another State at that time, and never even saw the flower. But "memory is possession," and although several years have passed away since that Christmas day, I still prize my hyacinth. Especially dear to me is the thought of it, since the friend who cared for it has now begun the bright life of Heaven.

The plant you have cultivated yourself from a bulb, a seed, or a cutting, will mean more to your friends than one of richer growth sent to them from a hot house. The love and care you have given it add intangible beauties that make its greatest value. For the same reason the tiny bunch of flowers from your own window garden means more to an appreciative friend than a box of choicer flowers from a greenhouse.

A simple but pretty gift, which, if a lover of flowers, you may enjoy sending your friend at Christmas, is a booklet that you can make yourself. The favorite flowers in your out-door or window garden as they blossom, can be carefully pressed for this purpose. When the moisture is wholly absorbed fasten them in the booklet, easily made by cutting the leaves from some pretty white paper, the cover from thicker paper of a delicate tint, and tying all together with narrow ribbon. Between the pressed flowers leave room to copy some favorite poems that fit the blossoms. For instance, beside the English

violet copy Mrs. Whitney's beautiful poem on the violet beginning:

"God does not send strange flowers every year."

Beside the leaves you have spared from your maiden-hair fern, copy the familiar and suggestive lines on "The Petrified Fern," ending:—

"So I think God hides some lives away,

Sweetly to surprise us at the last day."

For the pansy Hamlet's "Ophelia" furnishes a fitting quotation,—“and there is pansies that's for thoughts.”

For the forget-me-not nothing is prettier than the often quoted poem that explains its name and ends:—

"The Father kindly looked him down

And said, "Forget-me-not!"

Doubtless other beautiful lines will occur to those who care to make one of these booklets,

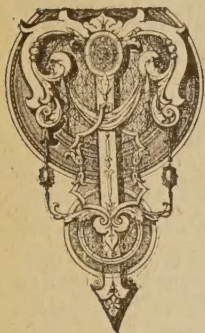
The ingenious friend to whom I am indebted for the booklet idea, once sent me a dainty calendar that was apparently her own device. She bought the calendar pad and sewed it to a card on which she had fastened a pressed flower, a spray of mignonette. The calendar was below the flower, and a pink ribbon was attached to the card to suspend it by. The effect was very pretty, and I remember her simple token with more pleasure than some richer gifts I received at the same time that expressed less genuine affection. Her little calendar was an illustration of the value of intangible qualities. If the purse does not demand economy in one's Christmas' giving costly presents can be chosen with flowers for an accessory. To the most exquisite gift they will add a charm. For instance, who that has received a fine book daintily wrapped in white tissue paper and tied with narrow white ribbon into which a beautiful rose or lily has been fastened, will not recall the loveliness and fragrance of the flower whenever the book is opened? That book will always have a charm that its neighbor on the shelf may lack, though representing twice the value in money.

We say that flowers are perishable. That may be true, but the rich memories they give us are often more lasting and precious than possessions of solid, tangible worth.

By all means in the Christmas plans be mindful of the flowers. EVELYN S. FOSTER.

MARGARET PINKS.—Now being the time when almost any plant will prove serviceable for producing a supply of bloom during the winter months, I think it is a pity these pinks are not more generally grown. They are of very simple culture; in fact, if the following cultural directions are pursued I am positive they will prove satisfactory to all who follow them. In the first place the seeds should be sown in February, using well drained shallow pans filled with light sandy soil. A hotbed will be found very suitable for the germination of the seeds. When the young seedlings are large enough to handle prick them off into boxes, using a similar mixture as before, keeping them close and shaded from the sun. When they are ready give them another shift into 3-inch pots, keeping them close until they are established, then harden them ready for planting out of doors. By the end of August they will have made good bushy plants. It is an excellent plan to cut them round with a spade a few days before lifting; this prevents them feeling the check of removal quite so much. After potting stand them in a cool pit, and keep close, again shading from the sun until established. They will amply repay for the trouble taken with them, I have a number in 6 and 7-inch pots, some plants of which will soon be a mass of flower under the above treatment.—*G. Hagan in Jour. of Hort.*

THE HEMEROCALLIS.



HE several species and varieties of Hemerocallis, or as they are commonly called day lilies, form a group of hardy herbaceous plants belonging to the natural order Liliaceæ. The plants grow from one to three feet in height, having linear channelled leaves and produce their large showy flowers on branched scapes from May until August. And as they require but little care and attention to grow them to great perfection, too much cannot be said in their praise. They are first-class perennials in every respect, succeeding well in almost any soil and situation, and for the mixed border or edges of shrubberies none are better; their graceful foliage surmounted by their long spikes of lily-like flowers of elegant form and color is most effective. These clusters are of great substance, deliciously scented and exceedingly useful for cutting, as all the buds will open in water. To grow the hemerocallis to perfection they should be grown in a very deep enriched soil and in the fall should be given a good dressing of well decayed stable manure, this should be dug in around the plants the ensuing spring. Propagation is affected by a careful division of the older plants, and this operation should be performed as early in the spring as possible, just before the plants start into growth in the spring. The generic name is derived from "hemera" a day, and "kallios" beauty, alluding to the beauty and duration of the flowers.

Many varieties are now listed in the catalogues of our leading nurserymen and florists, but the following are the most desirable and distinct.

H. disticha fl. pl. This species grows about four feet in height, and produces its bronzy yellow, very large, and double flowers in the greatest profusion during the month of July.

H. Dumontierii is a splendid variety with deep orange-yellow flowers, tinged with brown on the outside, during the months of June and July. It grows about two feet in height.

H. flava grows about two feet in height, and flowers in the greatest abundance during the months of May and June. The flowers, which are of a clear yellow color, are remarkably fragrant. It is fine for cutting, and is a very valuable plant for forcing during the winter.

H. Kwanso, fl. pl., fol. var., is very similar to *H. disticha*, but has broad, beautifully variegated foliage and is highly ornamental even when not in bloom. The flowers are very double and of a bronzy yellow color. When well grown as a pot plant, it is exceedingly useful for decorative purposes on account of its leaves being so clear and distinct.

H. minor or graminea, grows from one to two feet in height. It is a narrow leaved form, blooming during the months of May and June. It has lemon colored flowers.

H. Middenhorfi, grows about three feet in height and produces its dark orange colored

flowers in the greatest profusion during the months of June and July.

H. Thunbergi. Thunberg's day lily is a very valuable late flowering species, blooming in August and September. The flowers are of a lemon yellow color, very sweet scented, and produced on stems about four feet in height.

BULB NOTES.

THERE is said to be a doubt as to the perfect hardiness of the Allium Neapolitanum, but no one need fear for the yellow molly or golden allium, Allium aureum. It begins to push up its tulip-like leaves and large flower buds, soon as the ground is fairly bare, and long before snow storms and freezing nights are over. A strong upright stalk, a foot high, bears a broad umbel four or five inches across, formed of forty or more flowers, each half an inch or so wide, the bloom remaining perfect for many days. Its gold is not of the brightest, it has almost a greyish shade; but it is a neat and pretty plant, increasing quite rapidly, the flowers increasing in size as the plant gets stronger. The wild hyacinth or quamash, Camassia Fraseri, is another good plant of perfect hardiness with long, slender, almost upright leaves and a spike of dark blue flowers, two feet high. The flowers are large, but the petals are narrow. It also increases fast from the root; kept clear from grass it will take care of itself. Both allium and camassia die down soon enough to allow annuals to be planted over them. The Indians of the far west almost live on the bulbs of the quamash as they call the Camassia in their season.

The Chionodoxa is visible in spring as soon as the allium, and is a beautiful and perfectly hardy plant, its long narrow leaves, one inch wide and six or more inches long, lie nearly flat upon the ground, the bending flower stems are eight inches long. The flowers seem to grow bluer with age, rather dull at first, they become brighter after a few days. The blue buds are seen clustered upon the crown of the plant before the flower stem has grown much. Young offsets soon appear round the old bulb, it seems to spread rapidly. Who knows its native land? One wonders how many more plants as good as this will be introduced in the next ten years. Planting Ornithogalum Arabicum, in the fall it threw up its long narrow leaves the next season, but failed to bloom; the next year it was gone altogether. I fear it is not entirely hardy in this latitude for out-door.

E. S. GILBERT.

Canaseraga, N. Y.

WINTER STORAGE OF VEGETABLES.

Many of our most important vegetables are much injured by being improperly stored. Those vegetables which have grown underground, such as potatoes, beets, carrots, parsnips and turnips, should be stored in cellars which are dark and not too dry, and if these vegetables are covered with earth so as to prevent evaporation, they will preserve their plumpness throughout the entire winter, and in spring will be in as good condition as when stored in autumn.

Onions are perhaps the most difficult vegetable to store on account of their tendency to grow, especially if the atmosphere is damp and the temperature many degrees above the freezing point. A few professionals recommend exposing them late in the season to a low temperature sufficient to freeze them solid at once, and then to protect them so that they will remain frozen till spring. This method might do when storage is necessary to keep them for the spring market, but for family use when frequent

access to them is necessary, they should be stored where it is both dry and cold. A temperature just above the freezing point is best.

Pumpkins and winter squashes should be stored where it is both warm and dry. Both of these vegetables are usually spoiled for winter keeping by being subjected to frost and severe cold before they are harvested and put away for the winter.

Sweet potatoes may be easily kept from decay by packing them in sand and keeping them where it is quite warm.

Celery is best preserved for family use during the winter by placing about four inches of moist earth in a box and planting the celery in it, packing the earth hard about the roots. The plants may stand as closely together as convenient. If carefully placed and the earth occasionally wet, and all kept in the dark, the celery will grow and self-bleach, becoming very crisp and tender.

Cabbages in storage require a good deal of space and do best where their feet are kept moist and their heads cold and dry. A special storage cellar should be made when one has a large quantity to store for the spring market.—M. M. Frisselle, in Northwestern Agriculturalist.



Blood Poison

THE BANE OF HUMAN LIFE,

Driven Out of the System by the Use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

"For five years, I was a great sufferer from a most persistent blood disease, none of the various medicines I took being of any help whatever. Hoping that change of climate would benefit me, I went to Cuba, to Florida, and then to Saratoga Springs, where I remained some time drinking the waters. But all was no use. At last, being advised by several friends to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, I began taking it, and very soon favorable results were manifest. To-day I consider myself a perfectly healthy man, with a good appetite and not the least trace of my former complaint. To all my friends, and especially young men like myself, I recommend Ayer's Sarsaparilla, if in need of a perfectly reliable blood-purifier."—JOSE A. ESCOBAR, proprietor Hotel Victoria, Key West, Fla.; residence, 352 W. 16th St., New York.

Ayer's The Sarsaparilla

Admitted for Exhibition AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

Advertisement for Ayer's Sarsaparilla, featuring a testimonial and exhibition information.

Letter Box.

In this department we shall be pleased to answer any questions relating to Flowers, Vegetables and Plants, or to publish the experiences of our readers. JAMES VICK

Trouble with Asters.

In your October number, J. W. S., So. Weymouth, Mass., complains of his asters dying "from a sort of dry rot" a few inches from the ground. A number of mine were affected the same way, and I found the cause to be the aphids in the roots. By the time the stalks are dead the aphids are gone, and thus no apparent cause is discerned for the disease, but in its early stages the roots will be alive with them. My remedy and prevention is strong soap suds applied once a week.

J. H. S.

Des Moines, Iowa.

Prune Trees Not Bearing.

Can you tell me anything about prune trees? We have two beautiful trees about eighteen years old. They grow and flourish like the proverbial "Green bay tree," but have never had any fruit on them. Do you think they will ever have any fruit on them, or what can I do to make them bear? You will oblige me very much by, answering in Magazine.

Camden, S. C.

Mrs. G. G. A.

After the length of time stated there is no hope that the trees will produce fruit. Several courses might be taken. Two of them would be these:—first, continue to enjoy their beauty without expecting any fruit; second, graft them in spring with some desirable variety or varieties.

"A Little Garden Well Tilled."

I must tell you of a little gardening I have done this dry year. I had three-quarters of an acre in a dry lake. I first planted the Hickox sweet corn, ten rows forty-one rods long, and gathered 682 dozen ears and sold the most of them at 11 cents a dozen, which brought me \$71.48.

I planted 2000 Ballhead cabbage plants, and have up to date sold 41 dozen at 50 cents a dozen, which came to over \$20.00, and still have half of them left. I put out one row of Sibley squash and have gathered 300 good squashes, and am selling them at \$1.00 a dozen. I have \$25.00 worth of celery coming on.

I thought I would test the ground with potatoes, and cut up one potato of the Early Ohio variety and planted it one eye in a place, and all the care they have had was one hilling up. I dug them last week and got thirteen pounds and three ounces of potatoes.

Des Moines, Iowa.

W. A.

Spiders on Pansies.

I am troubled in regard to my pansies. They have bloomed all summer, but now they are turning yellow, and do not bloom any more. I have examined them and find them covered with spiders. What can I do to get rid of them, please state in your next magazine.

Allen, P. O.

A. K.

This inquiry was received too late for answer last month. Since it was written the rains have come and probably the plants may now be looking better. During such excessive dry weather all plants would be better for syringing their foliage, both night and morning, but especially such plants as pansies and violets, which naturally prefer a cool and moist atmosphere. By attending to the plants in this manner they would never become infested with spiders or injurious insects to any great extent.

Blue Flowers.

A friend, who has a lovely home, and is able to have things just her way, conceived the idea of having no color in her little flower garden excepting blue. She has a square plot enclosed with wire netting to repel rampaging chickens, which, year after year, has four diamond shaped beds, one in each corner and a large circular bed in the center. In the circular bed she placed heliotrope, shading from the lavender of L. Napoleon to the rich dark purple of the dwarf Violet Queen. The bed was bordered with blue lobelia. In the first of the diamond shaped beds were purple and azure blue pansies. The second contained verbenas in the shades of blue and purple. One of the beds at the back of the garden shone with Plumbago Capensis and the other held larkspur.

When I first saw this garden 'twas a bright sunny day, and it was a very lovely picture with the varied lights and shades of color. But viewed at another time when the skies were clouded over, it had lost all its light and brightness and really looked dismal. A blue flower is very sensitive in regard to the weather and will look muddy and discolored under gray skies. A week of clouds fairly gave my friends the "blues", and she lost all pride in her "blue" garden. I suggested placing some pots of scarlet geraniums and a yellow abutilon on the grass plots around the beds. She did so and the little garden seemed to wake right up and begin to take delight in growing. The effect was so good that she did not remove the pots till fall. Blue loses much of its beauty without contrast.

J. M. H.

My Bulb House.

Last year I bought the "Star Collection of Bulbs" for one dollar. After the usual treatment I commenced to place them in an eastern window enclosed by glass, twenty inches wide by forty-eight inches broad, which I have made exclusively for bulbs. First of all opened Narcissus grandiflora about the 25th of November, after that came winter aconites and Iris Persica. Early in January the hyacinths started to bloom. I wish to make a statement about double varieties. I had understood that double hyacinths were not recommended for house culture, I wish that those who think so could have seen mine. Regina Victoria was not satisfied to send up one big stalk with at least twenty-five large bells, but sent up two, which lasted altogether four weeks. Crocus came next, in February; Daffodils and Jonquils joined in partnership with tulips and snowflakes. But I must not forget the sweet freesias and triteleia. Freesia, especially, is a gem of the bulbs; I had them in bloom over five weeks. That was my success. The room they were in was hardly heated, except in very cold weather. I sprayed the plants always with warm water, about 80 or 85 degrees.

Now for my failures. Anemone, both single and double, gave but few blooms, but grew up to a bunch of green, about which my husband sarcastically remarked, that it would be enough for a cow's meal. Sparaxis and Hoop Petticoat Narcissus, also chionodoxa, didn't bloom at all; they grew and grew, but didn't show a flower. Tulip Gesneriana bloomed very late in April and was fine, but it can't be considered a winter bloomer; it wouldn't be forced. All my bulbs were grown in five-inch pots with good porous soil.

Mrs. A. F.

Guttenberg, N. J.

An Abnormal Growth.

A plant of Euphorbia splendens in my window garden has attracted some attention this winter, not so much on account of its beauty as its curious aspect, though the head of the family declares over and over, that it is a beautiful plant.

He must pay for his temerity, however, by being obliged to listen to such remarks as these. "It is interesting because it is so curious," while others less considerate say bluntly, "It is a homely thing anyway."

Thorns are its principal characteristic, no one can deny, and this added to the fact that it never bears leaves in the winter, at least not more than a half dozen on the whole plant at one time, tends to give it a bad name.

The fact is, the beauty of these flowers can only be fully appreciated by close examination. I used a glass to-day, and wondered at the beauty it revealed. All botanists know that plants of this family bear both staminate and pistillate flowers upon the same plant. The flowers are axillary upon a peduncle two or three inches long, this being two or three times divided.

The floral leaves change color several times. At first they are light green, then cream color, and afterward all the shades of pink to a bright scarlet. The wax-like cup of the pistillate flower is a beautiful red. From this rises the pistils of a lighter shade with brownish stigmas. In the staminate flowers the bright orange colored anthers contrast prettily with the dark red center. The whole flower is like wax, involucre and all, and the texture of these floral leaves is so delicate that even a strong glass does not reveal any pores.

The unnatural growth to which I refer is this: In the center of each pair of floral leaves, in a cluster of four, a second peduncle has started out, bearing a second pair of floral leaves, each bearing its cluster of pistillate flowers as perfect as any on the plant. It has borne blossoms for five years, but never a cluster like this. Its growth has been very slow, seven years having gone by since I received it, a tiny slip, from a neighbor. It is now about twenty inches high.

Moosup Valley, R. I.

Mrs. S. E. K.

Raspberry Tips Injured.

In regard to the tips of the Cuthbert raspberry bushes withering, of which a correspondent writes in the August Number of Magazine, I would say, I have seen the same thing, but to no great extent, and I think no harm done. I have seen stalks with a

small black ring around them a few inches from the end, and they would die down to the ring but no further, and they would start out again from perhaps two or three buds; and this destruction saves their clipping, an operation which I always practice. I have also found canes with a small brown colored worm in, and I don't know but they would go down to the ground after a time, and of course the stalk will die as far as the worm goes; but I have never found enough to cause any serious trouble.

What is troubling me most is something at the roots and would be pleased with a remedy if any one could give it. It seems to be a fungus growth similar to black knot on plums. At the start it is white, but when further along it gets dark colored and spongy, and looks very much like black knot, perhaps not quite so dark colored, but brown.

I have found small white worms in them after they got old and dark colored, but I don't know that it is the worms that cause it. Worms do not seem to be in them at first, but there is just that enlargement and it is white all the way through. I have found considerable of it.

Do you think spraying on the ground along or in the rows with Bordeaux or Copper Sulphate Solution, or scattering lime around the roots along the row, or using potash in some form would do any good?

Bennettsburg, N. Y.

G. S. C.

Bordeaux mixture would be of no value used in the manner proposed, and it would be, probably, a waste of effort in trying remedies as proposed without first learning what the disease is, or at least the nature of it. If any of our readers understand, we should be pleased to have them throw some light on the subject, through our columns. Otherwise if specimens are sent to Dr. Lintner, State entomologist, or Mr. Charles H. Peck, State museum, both of Albany, N. Y., it might probably be learned whether the affection is of insect or fungous origin.

Keeping Roses Through the Winter.

Would it be advisable to put a number of tea roses together in a box, covering the roots with earth and putting them away in a cold dark place in cellar?

How often should they be watered throughout the winter, if at all? Would it be the better way to take them from box in early spring and pot them; keeping them in pots until the weather is warm enough to put out into the ground, or would it be best not to disturb until time to plant out of doors? Please tell me the best method of keeping tender roses through the winter here, and say if in your judgment it is as safe to leave them out in the ground all winter, protected with leaves and straw? Do you consider it necessary to protect the hybrid perpetual class of roses during the winter in this section? They are classed as being entirely hardy and it is my impression that they would be all the better for not protecting them, more than by having them protected from the cold north winds by fence or building. I have in my mind a number of General Jacqueminot roses that never receive any winter protection, and finer roses and more healthy looking foliage I never saw, and why will not the other roses of this class do equally as well without winter protection?

R. B. P.

Portland, Maine.

In cold climates tea roses and other tender kinds can be wintered most successfully by lifting them in the fall and heeling them in in a cellar where the soil about them will be moderately moist throughout the season, supplying moisture if needed. They can be left in the cellar until ready to plant out in the spring, and then be taken directly to the garden and set in the soil. In regard to the protection of Hybrid Perpetual Roses we would say, be governed by experience. If it is found in any locality that they will winter without protection, then there is no reason for supplying it. And, strange as it may at first thought seem, some quite northern localities, such as the one from which this inquiry comes, are more favorable for wintering roses than others further south. The reason for this is that in those high latitudes the snow frequently covers the surface of the ground for a foot or more in depth all through the cold months, while in this region, and in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and westward, there is usually but little snow during the severest weather, and the plants consequently suffer more than in more northern regions.

COLUMBIAN RASPBERRY.

Take an Agency for its Sale.

PEOPLE out of employment may find it profitable to canvass for the sale of this valuable Raspberry, which is sure to be in demand. Those wishing to undertake agencies can learn all particulars by applying by letter to

JAMES VICK'S SONS, Rochester, N. Y.

FLOWERS AND FLOWER-GROWING.

I was amused with a description of flower growing in Michigan which appeared sometime ago. The difficulties experienced on account of sand, etc., reminded me of the same difficulties I encountered in the same place on the same account. When I first went to Michigan it was to one of its "garden spots", in the southern part of the State. A very little later I went perhaps a hundred miles northwest of Grand Rapids, and what a wilderness of sand and stumps it seemed. We lived in town, but what a town in comparison to those of New York, my native State. Some of the lawns of the most wealthy citizens had fair green swards, but nine-tenths of the front yards, back yards, roadsides, lanes, etc., where grass is supposed to grow naturally, were as bare of vegetation as the top of a table. We didn't like it, but after awhile the woods began to lure us. I shall never forget the woods of Michigan; their odors of pine and spruce, their sturdy oaks on which the fairies hang their caps, their brooks that saunter and then scurry, that twist and turn, and gurgle and ripple, and fall and splash along under the pines and oaks and fallen logs.

The flora of the woods is a recompense, a compensation for the lack of vegetation under the sunlit sky and in the desert-like sand of the clearings. We have many beautiful wild flowers here in South Dakota, but none have ever seemed the revelation to me that those of Michigan did in my earlier life. The sweet ferns everywhere abundant, the trailing arbutus, like snow-flakes with a bit of life blood infused into them. The pitcher plants, wild morning glories, blue bells and roses. One's path was literally strewn with them, and they are lovely.

My mother had aquilegias or columbines in the garden in New York, double white and pink and blue, but in Michigan the most gorgeous ones grew wild. Scarlet and gold united their dazzling colors to make a gorgeous, glowing flower. Many of the lovely flowers have faded from mind, but nothing will ever erase the remembrance of the woods, with their wealth of bloom within. No wonder my heart turns back to the wooded slopes, the living waters, and the pines and oaks, when for miles and miles the prairie stretches to the horizon and not a tree or shrub visible! No wonder that we think of the strawberries that grew to their sweet perfection, when here there are no native berries and very few cultivated ones! Perhaps the hundreds of thousands of acres of Dakota wheat are a compensation to many for the loss of fruits and flowers.

Some of the finest pansies I ever saw were grown upon the unpromising, sandy soil of Michigan. We had mould brought from the woods to fill a number of flower beds, among these one for pansies, this was close to a fence and partly shaded thereby. After this was filled with rich earth we procured some manure and pansy plants (young seedlings). We made deep holes, put manure in them, covered this with soil and set the pansy roots, firming the soil around them. Morning by morning, with trowel and light hoe, we worked those pansies, keeping the soil very loose and all the weeds away. Evening by evening we carried the

watering-pot with its refreshing showers, going many times between that pansy bed and the well. We had our reward in an abundance of the velvet-coated, gold-laced aristocrats. A garden just over the fence was even better than ours. I have an idea we worked ours too much. As the heats of mid-summer came on it seemed impossible to keep the pansies wet enough. The flowers deteriorated and became so small that we did not care to use them. Then daily we picked hundreds of blossoms and threw them away, as the vitality of the plants would have been heavily taxed in ripening the seed. After a time the rains came and cooler weather, and then the flowers assumed their natural size and beauty and remained a source of delight as long as they lasted. I have never tried raising pansies here. The unshaded situation would scarcely conduce to their well being.

I had an insatiable desire for a rockery when in Michigan. Stones were few and far between, even the beach was nothing but white sand and sea weed. Whenever I went to walk if I found a stone not too large (and I doubt if I ever found any such), I picked it up and carried it home for my rock bed. They were slow in accumulating, but all things come to "him who waits," and my rockery came—by dint of great perseverance on my part. It was only a little heap of stones piled up with earth, but it gave me pleasure. I sowed mesembryanthemum crystallinum on it, and the foliage with ice-like crystals upon the leaves was very pretty and cool looking.


I am rather of the opinion that there are trials and trials for flower-lovers and would be flower-growers. If it isn't sand and sun, it may be wind and water, or some other thing just as hard to overcome. Patience is a virtue that must be cultivated along with flowers and sometimes without them. It is said that "He who sows a seed and waits to see it grow has faith in God." It is a wonderful transformation, the changing of a seed to a plant that grows in grace and beauty, producing flowers and fruit. Death and resurrection are compared to the seed and flower. It is wonderful and blessed to think that the dead and loved are not lost, even though lost to our sight. They are only planted in the garden of our God to grow and bloom in Paradise. To grow and bloom, and what shall the harvest be? Better than anything we have asked or thought, better than anything we are capable of conceiving. Our hearts are very sore when we lay our loved ones away, but we may all take hope in the thought that by and by "we shall be satisfied."

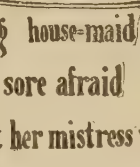
"Far out of sight while still this flesh enfolds us,
Lies that far country where our hearts abide,
But of its joys there's naught more wondrous told us,
Than those few words 'I shall be satisfied'."

TREE PRUNING—Whatever tree pruning is necessary, should preferably be done early in spring before growth starts. It is specially needful to observe this precaution when limbs of much size are to be removed. The wounds commence to heal over at once when pruning is done in spring.

VARIEGATED FOLIAGE PLANTS.

DURING the long weeks that often intervene between the blossoms in the window garden in winter the eye becomes wearied with gazing upon a lot of green leaves. They lose their individuality and become uninteresting. Now, when you plan out your window garden for this winter, put in a pot of Madame Salleri geranium; it will be as pretty as flowers, with its round green leaves bordered with creamy white; some whole branches will be white, others will perhaps be splashed half white half green. Tuck in at another place Madame Pollock, with leaves marked crimson, gold and pink. Don't forget Happy Thought, with its large dark green leaves with a golden blotch in the center. It will blossom for you, too, and very bright and cheerful are its clusters of dark red flowers. Mrs. Parker, too, will present you with spikes of rose colored bloom to show off her silver edged foliage. At one side of the window put the wax vine, Hoya variegata; it is very pleasing, with shining green leaves bordered with pink and creamy white bands. Abutilon Eclipse will look well at the other side, with its dark green narrow leaves spotted with yellow; it has handsome, well opened yellow bell-shaped flowers with dark narrow shadings. The variegated liveforever is a very showy plant, and holds its own bravely among more aristocratic plants. There are various Dracenas, the white bordered Pandanus utilis, or Sansevieria Zealanica, with its beautiful crosswise stripes, which would make handsome center pieces. Once in a while put a teaspoonful of soot upon top of the soil in which your plants are growing, it will bring out the markings of variegated plants as if by magic, and is good for all of them. MRS. I. M. H.

A  of

Ballad  Sapolio.

young house-maid
Was sore afraid
That her mistress would let her go
Though hard she worked,
And never shirked,
At cleaning she was s-l-o-w.
Now all is bright,
Her heart is light,
For she's found

Sapolio.



ROCHESTER, N. Y., NOVEMBER, 1894.

Entered in the Post Office at Rochester as "second-class" matter.

Vick's Monthly Magazine is published at the following rates, either for old or new subscribers.

These rates include postage:

One copy one year, in advance, Fifty Cents.

One copy twenty-seven months (two and one-fourth years), full payment in advance, One Dollar.

A Club of Five or more copies, sent at one time, at 40 cents each, without premiums. Neighbors can join in this plan.

Free Copies.—One free copy additional will be allowed to each club of ten (in addition to all other premiums and offers), if spoken of at the time the club is sent.

All contributions and subscriptions should be sent to Vick Publishing Co., at Rochester, N. Y.

ADVERTISING RATES.

\$1.25 per agate line per month; \$1.18 for 3 months, or 200 lines; \$1.12 for six months, or 400 lines; \$1.06 for 9 months, or 600 lines; \$1.00 for 1 year, or 1000 lines. One line extra charged for less than five.

All communications in regard to advertising to Vick Publishing Co., New York office, 38 Times Building, H. P. Hubbard, Manager.

Average monthly circulation 1893, 200,000.

Bordeaux and Potato Beetle.

At the agricultural scientists' convention Professor Jones of the Vermont station showed results in checking the ravages of the potato flea beetle by spraying with bordeaux mixture. The treatment was for the potato blight, but excellent results were obtained as an insecticide. The bordeaux mixture seems to act as a stimulant to the plants receiving it.—*Connecticut Farmer*.

Books Received.

Home Treatment for Catarrhs and Colds, by Leonard A. Dessar, M. D., New York. Home Series Publishing Co.

A very excellent manual in which the subject is popularly treated. It can be recommended for general use.

El Nuevo Mondo: A poem by Louis James Block, author of dramatic sketches and poems, Chicago; Charles H. Kerr & Co., Publishers. Dedicated to the women of America.

The Friendship of the Faiths: An Ode by Louis James Block. Inscribed to the International Congress of Religions, Chicago, 11 September, 1893. Chicago: Chas. H. Kerr & Co.

Bread from Stones: A New and Rational System of Land Fertilization and Physical Regeneration. Translated from the German. Price 25 cents. Philadelphia, Pa., A. J. Tafel, Publisher, 1011 Arch St.

The New Forage Plant.

The accounts which have been given of the new forage plant, or Giant Knot-Grass, are already attracting much attention, and there is no doubt it will be tried in all parts of the country as soon as seeds or plants can be sent out. Professor L. H. Pammel, of the Iowa Experiment Station, who has had the plant for some time gives his experience with it, and his

opinion of it, as a forage plant in a communication to *Garden and Forest*. From this we take the following extract:

"From the statements which have already been published in this journal, it is evident that this plant will prove adapted to all parts of the country, from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. It is certain that this plant will prove valuable in many parts of the United States, especially in the West. It is not only perfectly hardy in Central Iowa, so far as cold is concerned, but it stands the dry weather remarkably well. We have had no rain to speak of since the latter part of July, but this plant is as green at the end of September as it was in July. The root stock of this plant is sent out in all directions. The original plant has been in a dry place for many years, but in all this time it has not once been killed back. It is a remarkable grower, early in June many stalks were fourteen feet in length!—What is needed in the West is a plant that can be used in August and September when pastures are nearly always short. If the first and second crop could be used for the silo (it is said it can), the crop in August and September would be excellent for immediate use. Rape is now used to some extent, but the *Polygonum Sachalinense* would be easier to grow as it does not require replanting every year as rape does."

A Grape Manual.

We have been supplied by the publishers with advance sheets of the Bushberg Catalogue which is to be issued in December. This publication, though nominally a catalogue, is really an exhaustive treatise on the native grapes and their varieties in this country, and their cultivation. It is already so well known in its former editions, that it is scarcely necessary to inform our readers that the authors and publishers, Bush, Son & Meissner, of Bushberg, Missouri, rank among grape growers as the highest authority on all that relates to viticulture in its various phases. Together with their practical experience they also embody in this publication all the latest discoveries in the treatment of the diseases of the vine, and the destruction of injurious insects which have been unfolded in recent years. The general scope of the manual may be learned by the table of contents, which embraces the following subjects:

Climate, aspect, soil, and other influences affecting the grape; historical notes; classification of the true grape vines of the United States—the methods of Dr. Engelman and of T. V. Munson; location; planting; grafting; pruning; diseases of the grape; insects injurious and beneficial; gathering the fruit; packing; preserving; wine making.

After the first portion of the volume, occupied with the subjects above named, follows a descriptive list of all the known varieties of American grapes, with many illustrations of the same.

The whole will constitute the most valuable treatise yet issued on all that relates to grapes and grape growing in this country. The book will be supplied for 50 cents in paper, or \$1 for the library edition in cloth.

Our Mourned Poet.

The following notice in an English contemporary brings to fresh view a trait of our loved and lost poet:

"When all the literary world and all readers of taste are mourning the recent death of the greatest of American literateurs, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, it may be interesting to the readers of the *Gardener's Chronicle* to recall his "most intense, passionate fondness"—we use his own words—for trees. In what is, perhaps, his greatest prose work, "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," he speaks of putting his wedding ring on his tree-wives, and says he has almost worn out his 30-foot tape on the rough bark of the old New England elms and other big trees. "Now, if you expect me to hold forth in a 'scientific' way about my tree-loves," he continues, "to talk, for instance, of the *Ulmus americana*, and describe the ciliated edges of its samara, and all that—you are an anserine individual, and I must refer you to a dull friend, who will discourse to you of such matters. . . . No, my friends, I shall speak of trees as we see them, love them, adore them, in the fields, where they are alive, holding their green sun-shades over our heads, talking to us with their hundred thousand whispering tongues, looking down on us with that sweet meekness which belongs to huge, but limited organisms." The passage is perhaps too long for further quotation here. It goes on to speak of "old Daddy Gilpin," the mother-idea in each particular kind of tree and many of the first-class elms, trees over twenty feet in clear girth, five feet above the ground, in New England. Every tree-lover should read it, and, as there are not indexes to every edition of the *Autocrat*, it may be added that it is in the tenth paper of the series."

In the advertisement of Ridge's Food, which appears on another page, they offer to send a sample of their incomparable food for 10 cents to any of the readers of VICK'S MAGAZINE.

Stomach Troubles Cured

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA FOR THE SICK AND WEAK.

"I had dyspepsia in the worst form, which caused severe inflammation of the stomach and bowels accompanied by other severe troubles. I tried many medicines but all did not seem to do me any good. I became so bad that I

Could Not Take Any Nourishment

and keep it on my stomach. Even the smell of cooking caused me to be deathly sick. I became very weak and reduced in flesh,

Could Scarcely Walk,

was very lame indeed in my feet and ankles also my hands and arms. How I suffered tongue can never tell. I told my husband I would try Hood's Sarsaparilla for I felt it would help me, and it did. I had not taken it but a few days before I began to see an improvement. I kept on gaining, until now I can eat everything and anything. I have recommended the medicine to several and they have given it a trial and believe it helped them. I can

Hood's Sarsaparilla

recommend it for I know whereof I speak. I consider it

The Greatest Tonic

of the year for sick, weakly children and aged people, and in fact any one. My husband took it for kidney trouble and it helped him. My little daughter for weak stomach and loss of appetite. She began gaining right away and has steadily improved. MRS. EDWIN TINKER, Earlville, N. Y.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists.

NOVEMBER NOTES.

BY EBEN E. REXFORD.

See! when the breeze comes blowing
 Its way down the steep hill's crest,
 The leaves, like birds, are flying
 North, south, and east, and west;
 Through a haze that is over the landscape
 A breath comes, chillingly cold,
 Like a sigh in the midst of singing,
 For,—the year is growing old!

Oh, the beauty that's all about us!
 How soon it must fade and die!
 I wonder if bare boughs dream of
 Green leaves and the summer sky?
 I wonder if old folks' dreaming
 Is the same when days are cold,
 Or is it Heaven's spring they think of
 When life, like the year, grows old?

Russet, and green, and gold, and scarlet
 everywhere today, as I look out of the window.
 It's a beautiful, beautiful world!

But—the “sigh in the midst of singing,” the
 end of the beauty is near at hand. Now and
 then a sudden wind blows and the ripe leaves
 fall in rustling showers, and before we know it
 the branches will be bare, and Indian summer
 brightness will give place to November gloom.

Are you ready for winter? Have you got a
 covering ready for the roses and other plants
 which need protection? If not, don't delay for
 another day, but get material together, and take
 care of your plants before raw, cold weather sets
 in. If you put off such work until the days are
 cold it will be hurriedly done, and that means
 poorly done.

How are the plants in the house getting
 along? If you keep the room very warm, they
 are probably making a rapid, weak growth.
 Don't have fires, if you can help it, in rooms
 where plants are, until really cold weather sets
 in. And be sure to give them a good deal of
 fresh air on bright sunny days.

Look out for insects. They increase with
 wonderful rapidity at this season. The plants
 are generally reduced in vitality, because of the
 changes which have been made in their condi-
 tions, and insects injure them much in a short
 time. Have you tried fir-tree oil soap for the
 aphids? If you haven't, get a can of it, and
 apply it according to directions, and you'll be
 greatly pleased with the result, I know. It's
 the very best insecticide I've ever tried, and I've
 tried a good many.

One of the most cheerful window plants you
 can have is *Oxalis rosea*, with its wealth of
 bright pink flowers, and its clover-like foliage.
 It likes strong sunshine. A pot of it will make
 a room bright all winter.

Another good basket plant is *Othonna crassi-
 folia*, with its bright yellow flowers. Try it,
 and you'll be delighted with it.

The most admired plant in my greenhouse is
Passiflora Mrs. J. Smith, with its prettily varie-
 gated foliage and violet and white flowers. It
 is planted in a bed, and has made a strong, rapid
 growth. It blooms very freely.

If you want to find out what such begonias as
rubra and *President Carnot* can do when they
 have a chance, plant them out in a border in the
 greenhouse. I have them seven feet high,
 bushy from the ground up, and with robust, lux-
 uriant foliage and great clusters of coral-red
 flowers that you never find on plants grown in
 pots.

A *lantana* planted out in a bed has become
 quite a shrub, and is always covered with bloom.
 This is a most excellent house plant. Why
 don't we see more of it, I wonder?

If you want *Rex* begonias to do well be sure
 to keep them not very moist at the roots—rather
 dry, in fact,—but put all the moisture you can
 in the air.

One of the best winter-blooming plants is
Salvia splendens, provided you keep the aphid
 and red spider from injuring it. Showering it
 daily, *all over*, will keep the latter down, and

the insecticide spoken of above will keep the
 aphids away. Be sure to try this plant.

Many complaints come in about the failure of
 perennial phlox seed to germinate. I find that
 if you allow the seed to fall about the old plants
 there is no trouble in getting plants to grow. I
 think it should be sowed as soon as ripe, and
 not be kept until spring.

Tea roses are blooming finely out of doors.
 The frosts have not been severe enough to in-
 jure them, and they flourish in the cool, damp
 weather which prevails. So do the pansies.
 All summer long they tried to bloom, but the
 drought gave them a pinched, pitiful look that
 made one sorry for them. But since the rains
 and cooler weather have come they are making
 up for lost time.

WINTER FLOWERS FROM FALL
SOWN SEEDS.

SOME of the prettiest and most satisfactory
 plants in my window last winter were
 raised from seeds sown in September and
 October, a few planted as late as December,
 soon came into bloom and were beautiful until
 May and June. Of sweet alyssum, which I
 regard as indispensable, I sowed two pots; the
 little plants came up in a thick mat of foliage,
 I did not pull up any of them and in less than
 two months they were a mass of sweet delicate
 white flowers and remained so for many weeks.
Ageratum, imperial dwarf, was sown in two
 painted tomato tins and two plants left in each
 tin, it was very floriferous and its lovely dark
 blue flowers remained perfect for many days.
 When summer came it was still blooming and I
 planted it in the garden, where it did even
 better than when it had been in the house.
 Two balsams were simply beautiful, growing to
 much greater perfection than I have ever seen
 them in the garden, they were very double and
 large, one an exquisite shell pink, the other
 pure white. The foliage was so luxuriant that
 I was obliged to cut a great deal of it away, as
 it quite concealed many of the lovely flowers.
Browallia is one of the best winter blooming
 plants an amateur can possess, being so easily
 raised from seed and soon coming into bloom,
 never failing to produce its lovely dainty blue
 and white blossoms, even under unfavorable
 conditions. A pot of *calendula* was a mass of
 showy double orange blooms for several months
 and greatly admired. The large-flowered fringed
 single *petunias* bloomed in two months from the
 time seed was sown, and were allowed four
 cans to grow in. By spring they were almost
 to the top of the sunny south window and
 blooming so profusely that they quite eclipsed
 the plants less prodigal of blossoms. Three
 pots of ten-weeks stock completed the list of
 flowers grown from fall sown seed, and these
 were lovely beyond description. One was scar-
 let, another pale rose, and the third light blue.
 All were perfectly double and yielded a very
 delicate sweet odor. These flowers are very
 showy and graceful, and far more beautiful than
 many expensive greenhouse plants.

No one should plead poverty as an excuse for
 not growing window plants when such a profu-
 sion of exquisite bloom may be secured by the
 expenditure of a few cents for seeds; and the
 time and trouble are so little that they are not
 worth mentioning. The ten-weeks stock alone
 will fill a window with lovely blossoms all
 winter.

Many other plants from seeds sown in October
 and November will bloom beautifully through-
 out the entire winter and spring, and are almost
 certain to succeed with the veriest amateur.

MRS S. H. SNIDER.

CAULIFLOWER.

WHILE the southern climate is not nearly
 so well adapted to secure the best
 results in Cauliflower growing that some other
 portions of our country are, still, with a knowl-
 edge of certain facts, it is quite possible to grow
 very profitable crops of this superb vegetable at
 the South.

It can not be grown advantageously by your
 “hap hazzard,” sort of gardener manner. To
 grow it successfully requires a degree of intelli-
 gence, that is not so necessary in growing other
 crops that comes within the “repertoire” of the
 southern “Trucker.” But two or three “re-
 quirements” observed and Cauliflower growing
 is about as simple and sure as any crop that is
 grown in the south. The kind to plant and the
 time to plant are the first essentials to know.
 After that there is little else to know to make
 its culture a success. It is true, cauliflower will
 not succeed very well with the mere cultivation
 that corn or cotton receives, but a hint in this
 direction will correct any erroneous views that
 may be entertained in this respect.

To make a success of cauliflower growing in
 the south the requisites are these: Grow the
 plants in December or early in January, and
 transplant to the open ground in January or
 early in February, and push their growth by
 frequent shallow cultivation.

Secure the very best strain of seed of the
 Early Snowball or Early Erfurt from some
 northern grower. It is useless to attempt to
 grow any seeds of cauliflower in a southern cli-
 mate. They must be had from Long Island or
 some other point above the Potomac.

The grower that can *irrigate* has advantages
 that will insure success where one without this
 feature can not succeed to the same extent.
 But mulching can be made to take the place of
 irrigation to a certain extent. The southern
 gardener with the aid of a *pine straw* mulch can
 so utilize the moisture of the soil as to make
 success where oftentimes failure seemed inevit-
 able. The grower that can combine mulching
 and irrigation is sure to obtain good results, pro-
 vided he plants a variety that will make a pretty
 “flower.” A frequently quoted remark of the
 great Dr. Sam'l Johnson was “of all flowers
 give me the cauliflower.” This sets him down
 clearly as a lover of tocthsome things. Well,
 the cauliflowers are a nice thing either in the
 form of a pickle, or cooked after the manner of
 cabbage, and any work bestowed on its culture
 that proves to be an insurance of success, is
 work well bestowed. We do not know how it
 is on Long Island or on the shores of Lake
 Michigan, but we do know it requires very nice
 care to make cauliflower growing a success in
 the South. We have stated, however, wherein
 that care consists. And the grower that observes
 the rules so briefly stated, is very sure to attain
 a reasonable success. Try it! S. A. C.

If Baby is Cutting Teeth,

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, MRS.
 WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething.
 It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain,
 cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea.

LEAF VARIATIONS.

ASIDE from the beauty of plants on account of the flowers they bear or the shape or markings of their foliage, there is almost invariably some interesting variation which invests them with an added charm.

We may have read about transition forms; we may have memorized the lessons in Gray's Botany bearing upon the subject,—years ago memorized them, alas, without appreciating that this variation, these graduations, bear upon the most interesting problems of the day. But there is nothing quite equal to seeing for one's self. The object taken in one's own hands will awaken interest more than all the things which can be said about it. In the spring, when the buds are unfolding and the little seedlings are pushing their way up through the soil, is an excellent time to study leaf variation.

Among other plants of interest do not fail to notice the common blackberry. You will find numerous interesting variations. On the fruiting canes, generally only the trifoliate leaf is found along the greater portion, while towards the extremity and at the base of fruit clusters, often but a single, simple leaf is found.

So much force is necessary to elaborate the fruit that the leaves are unable to grow up to the highest standard, or quinquefoliate forms. This latter type of leaf is found on the young, vigorous shoots which are to produce the fruit for the following season.

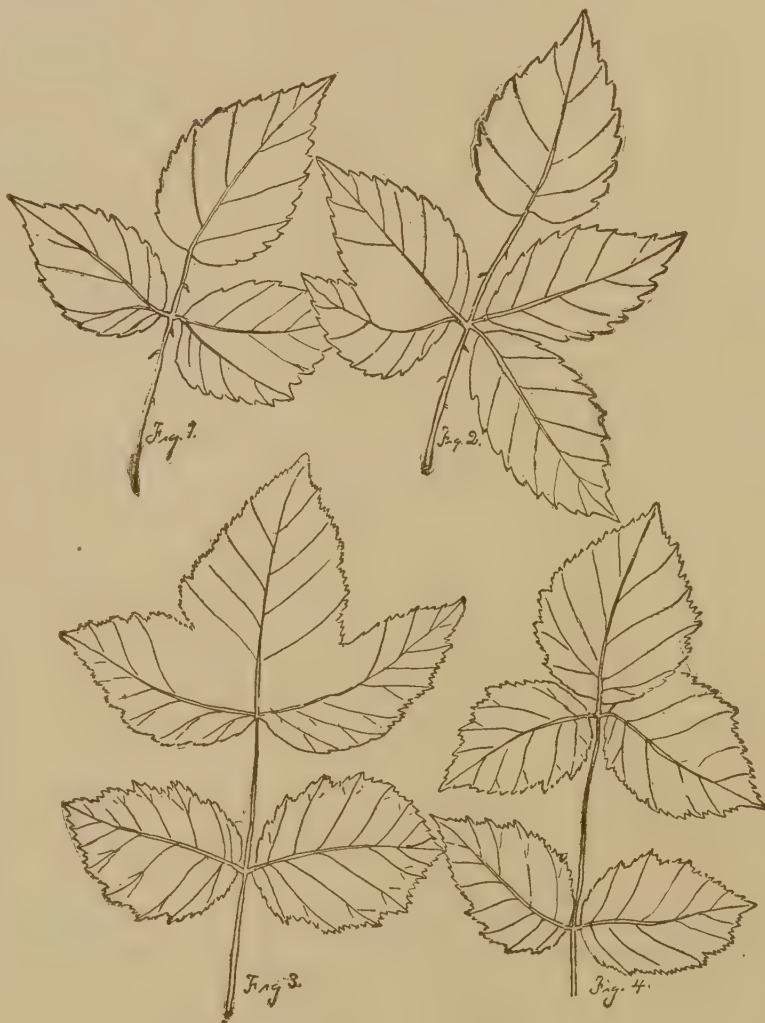
For several years past I have carefully observed the leaves of the blackberry, and find that there are sermons in leaves as well as in "Stones and running brooks." Every plant suggests questions which we cannot answer, every leaf is a puzzle, and if we go among them, make companions of them, we are never at a loss for something to think about, never suffer from ennui, and always have recreation.

Now as closely related as are the blackberry and the raspberry, there yet seems to be a difference in the manner of leaf division or the mode of increasing their number of leaflets. In the blackberry we find numerous transition forms, the most common forms being that in which the trifoliate leaf is becoming five-foliate. Indeed, a very interesting series may be found illustrating the development from the single, simple leaf to the compound five-leaved form. After the trifoliate type of leaf is reached the further increase in the number of leaflets proceeds differently in the two plants.

In the blackberry the new leaflets are given off from the lower or outside of the two lateral leaflets (figs. 1 and 2), while in the raspberry the additional leaflets are developed from the

terminal leaflet (figs. 3 and 4); generally one leaflet is added at a time. It is these transition stages, this unfinished work, which is so interesting. We find nature at work, as it were, and thus learn to appreciate more fully, and better comprehend the multiplicity of forms which leaves take on.

This difference which we find between the development of the raspberry and the blackberry leaves holds for many other plants. The walnut, the ailanthus, the sumacs, the trumpet creeper, and pinnate leaves generally, increase the number of leaflets by a division of the terminal leaflet. The walnut leaves probably vary less than the others mentioned, and yet it is not at all rare to find even here graduations or transition stages, in which the terminal leaflet is in process of division. Then if we examine the



FORMS OF BLACKBERRY LEAVES, FIGURES 1 AND 2.
FORMS OF RASPBERRY LEAVES, FIGURES 3 AND 4.

leaves of the seedling walnut or very young tree, we find that its leaves are simple and the transition stage illustrating the development from the simple to the trifoliate leaf is not uncommon.

Thus we come to understand how the walnut tree comes by its long frond-like leaf.

The buckeye, on the other hand, follows the same method as the blackberry in the development of its leaflets. The *Ampelopsis quinquefolia* is another familiar example. Graduations illustrating various stages, from one to three, five, or even seven leaflets are readily found on the ampelopsis. It seems, too, that it is upon the most thrifty or vigorous vines that we find the greater number of leaves with seven leaflets, which would indicate that the tendency is to progress, under good conditions, and thus changing environment is an important factor in the evolution of new (?) species.

MRS. W. A. KELLERMAN.

COMMERCE WITH GERMANY.

It will be of interest to many of our readers to learn that, since the close of the World's Columbian Exposition, there has been connected with the Imperial German Consulate in Chicago a Commercial Department, the purpose of which is to stimulate the commercial exchange between the United States and Germany; to facilitate the intercourse between buyers and sellers of merchandise of all kinds,—raw material, victuals, machinery, apparatuses and instruments, objects of art, etc., etc.—of America and Germany; to keep both sides posted on the subject of duties, currency, rules for importation and exportation, etc., and to give information about new inventions, patents, and new processes of manufacture, and how they can be utilized. Thus, this department is not an agency for a certain number of private firms, but a bureau for general commercial and technical information which is given free of charge to any American or German firm interested in importation, or exportation from, Germany. Its work is limited to collecting and distributing information, and it does not undertake to close business transactions of any kind, nor will it interfere with any business relations already existing between firms of both countries. It is a special department of the Imperial German Consulate in Chicago, and had its origin with the World's Columbian Exposition, after the close of which the establishment of such a bureau proved to be a necessity, in order that the Consulate might be able to attend in a proper way to the many inquiries which poured in from all sides. All communications intended for the department should be addressed to The Imperial German Consulate, Commercial Department, 120-122 E. Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

JUST A WEED.

There is method in persistence and the writer of this paragraph remembers pleasantly the announcement made forty years ago by Dr. Donald Kennedy, of Roxbury, Mass., that he had been unusually favored in discovering in one of our common American weeds one of Nature's most potent healers and remedies for all blood diseases.

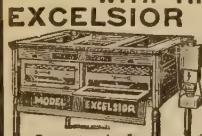
There is food for great thought to the student as well as to common people, in the fact that there is in Nature's wonderful laboratory something which if discovered, is good for nearly all the ills that flesh is heir to. What all desire is to have pure blood and thereby a long and happy life, with good, strong progeny.

How to do this is a problem in these days of much advertised and much vaunted medicines, many of which are practically of mushroom growth or of recent introduction. It is always safe to trust something which has stood the test of years, like this Kennedy's Medical Discovery particularly when it is endorsed by thousands as to its efficacy in all the legion of blood diseases. He will send a hundred page illustrated book free of charge to all who ask for it. The colored plates it contains are very valuable as giving life-like representations of different classes of humor and disease, so that even the least informed can see just what the matter is.

HEROISM ON THE MINNESOTA RAILROADS.

The tales of heroism that have been reported from the scene of death and destruction in Minnesota may well quicken our sense of the noble possibilities of human nature. Where so many men were brave and self-sacrificing, it would not be possible to make any list of heroes. But particular praise is due to the railroad men whose trains rescued hundreds of people, and whose splendid courage alone prevented the doubling of the list of the dead, Conductor Sullivan and Engineer Root, in charge of the regular passenger train on the St. Paul & Duluth road that reached Hinckley at the very moment when the whole neighborhood was enveloped in flames, did not back their train away from the doomed town until they had loaded it with hundreds of fleeing inhabitants. The train was on fire from one end to the other, but Engineer Root, sustained by his brave fireman, ran the train backward several miles to a swamp, where the passengers took refuge in the foul and shallow water, while the dense forest all around them roared and crackled under the tremendous conflagration, and the train on the track before them was totally consumed. They remained in the water for many hours, and were subsequently rescued by aid from Duluth and Superior. The Eastern Minnesota railroad also touches Hinckley, and the passenger train on that line reached the burning town at about the same time with the train on the St. Paul and Duluth road. Powers and Best, the conductor and engineer of the Eastern Minnesota train, showed the same firmness, courage and high sense of fidelity to duty that the trainmen on the other road were displaying at the same time. Heedless of all protests they held their train until all who sought refuge on it had been packed into the cars, and then they coolly proceeded to take the chances upon their only means of escape. In one direction the road was completely blocked. In the other direction it was necessary to cross the Kettle river bridge, 115 feet high and 1,600 feet long. The bridge was already burning fiercely, but Engineer Best drove his train with its hundreds of passengers safely across the chasm. The kind of manhood that is capable of such deeds is one of the best possessions of any nation. — From "The Progress of the World," October Review of Reviews.

HATCH CHICKENS BY STEAM WITH THE MODEL EXCELSIOR INCUBATOR.



Thousands in Successful Operation. SIMPLE, PERFECT, and SELF-REGULATING. Guaranteed to hatch a larger percentage of fertile eggs, at less cost, than any other incubator. Send 6c. for illus. Catalog. Circulars Free.

Lowest priced First class Hatcher made. GEO. H. STALL, 114 to 122 S. 6th St., Quincy, Ill.

CARDS FOR 1895. 50 Sample Styles AND LIST OF 400 PREMIUM ARTICLES FREE. HAYFIELD PUBLISHING CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO

CANCER. No pain, knife or plaster. Purely vegetable. Cures cancer, tumor & scrofula. Send for testimonials. C. H. Mason, M. D., Chatham, N. Y.

INCUBATORS. The Improved, SELF-REGULATING, "Old Reliable" has no superior. World's Favorite. 6 Cents in stamps for new 112 page Poultry Guide and Catalogue for 1895. Poultry for Profit made plain. Address, RELIABLE INCUBATOR & BROODER CO., Quincy, Ill.

FREE! A FINE BICYCLE. Particulars 5c. L. N. CUSHMAN, 16 Water St., Boston, Mass.

HE OBEYED THE LAW.

The professor swims from the sinking boat and climbs up on the bank. Then, dashing in again, he returns to the wreck and rescues his wife.

"But why didn't you save her before," asks the captain, in bewilderment.

"Ah, my dear sir," was the learned man's reply, "I was bound to save myself first. Self-preservation is the highest law of nature." — *Fliegende Blätter.*

THE SHORT LINE

between Buffalo and Chicago is the Nickel Plate Road. Rates always the lowest. Buffet-Sleeping Cars through without change between Boston, New York and Chicago. For all information address

F. J. MOORE, General Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.

BUTTERMILK. BUTTERMILK. BUTTERMILK.

If you have ever used

Buttermilk Toilet Soap

You know what a pure Soap is, and what it means to be clean, sweet and happy.

Cosmo Buttermilk Soap Co., Chicago. At all dealers. or by mail 12c.

BUTTERMILK. BUTTERMILK. BUTTERMILK.

Send \$2.00 for a large FUR RUG

5½ ft. long by 33 inches wide. Made from selected skins of the Japanese Angora. Long, soft, silky fur. The colors are Silvery White, Light Grey, and Dark Grey. We also have a beautiful Glossy Black Fur Rug at \$3.00. Same size, comfortable, luxurious, elegant. For Parlors, Reception Halls, or Bed Rooms. Sent C. O. D. on approval if desired.

THE KRAUSS, BUTLER & BENHAM CO. 94 High St. Columbus, O.

BOYS & GIRLS

WANTED to do work for us after school hours and on Saturdays. No canvassing, or experience required. Can make from \$1 to \$10 per week for spending money. Write for particulars. PAGE PUBLISHING CO., Dept. J, Times Building, New York.

SILK REMNANTS FOR CRAZY PATCH 10c; 3 pks., 25c. Catalogue and CRAFTY Stitches with order. LADIES ART CO., B. 530, St. Louis, Mo.



FREE to any person this everlasting ROSE PIN, two inches long, color of real rose, and worn as a bouquet, ribbon pin or scarf pin. Send advertisement in a letter with name and address to LYNN & CO., 48 Bond Street, New York City.

THE STANDARD "Dripless" Strainer.

No drip to soil table linen. No wires to clog spout. No falling off. Nickel-plated. Sent on receipt of 25 cents.

STANDARD STRAINER CO., 34 Malden Lane, N. Y. City.



Agents Wanted.

THE CELEBRATED

VOSEPIANOS

ARE UP TO DATE.

UNSURPASSED IN

Tone, Touch, Scale, Action, Design, Material, Construction.



CATALOGUES AND INFORMATION FREE.

Vose & Sons Piano Co. 174 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

MANDOLINS AND GUITARS

with Metal Fingerboard. Powerful Tone. \$30.00 instrument for \$15.00. On approval. Send stamps for catalogue. THE WOLFRAM GUITAR CO., - COLUMBUS, O.



14 KARAT GOLD PLATE

CUT THIS OUT and send it to us with your name and address and we will send you this watch by express for examination. A Guarantee For 5 Years and chain and charm sent with it. You examine it and if you think it a bargain pay our sample price, \$2.50, and it is yours. It is beautifully engraved and warranted the best time-keeper in the world for the money and equal in appearance to a genuine Solid Gold Watch. Write to-day, this offer will not appear again.

THE NATIONAL MFG. & IMPORTING CO., 334 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

LADIES

Wanted to write at home \$20 weekly. No Canvassing. Reply with stamp. Miss Ethel A. Sprague, South Bend, Ind.

WATCHMAKING TAUGHT FREE.

Under the direction of expert instructors. Easily learned and a rapid road to the highest wages. Circulars and full information free to any address. COLUMBUS WATCH REPAIRERS' SCHOOL, COLUMBUS OHIO.

UP-TO-DATE MEN'S, BOY'S,

and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING



Sold direct to consumers. LARGEST ASSORTMENT, FINEST QUALITY, AND LOWEST PRICES ever before offered. Buy direct from importers and manufacturers. Save the enormous profits of jobbers, wholesale and retail dealers. We ship anywhere to anyone with PRIVILEGE OF EXAMINATION. We guarantee to save you from 30 to 50 per cent and to furnish finer quality with more perfect fit than can be obtained from any other source. A nobby tailor made and tailor fit suit for \$8.98. A handsome fall or winter overcoat for \$8.00. Boys' combination suits of the most servicable quality from \$2.50 up. FUR OVERCOATS A SPECIALTY. Cut this out and send to-day for our mammoth catalog. Address in full OXFORD MFG. CO., Clothing Dept. B 117 344 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

COLTON'S SELECT ABSOLUTELY PURE-MOST DELICIOUS EXTRACTS-THE BEST. COLTON'S FLAVORS

W. M. ASH

NEW YORK

FOLIAGE AND FLOWERS.

THE palm *Latania borbonica* has been recommended to me as the most suitable variety to be grown in the house. *Seafortia elegans* is a truly beautiful palm, but is not very satisfactory for parlor or drawing room, as it requires the best of care. Outside of a greenhouse I have never seen grown this beautiful specimen, so greatly admired. Palms require considerable light for their steady growth; they enjoy the morning sun and a good supply of water through the hot months—especially if kept on piazza or lawn. In winter I water the palm only when the soil becomes dry.

One-third good garden or sod ground and two-thirds sand forms a suitable soil for palms. The vessels in which they grow should have greater depth than width, as the roots instead of spreading out strike downward.

Of all the beautiful and valuable house plants can anything excel *Begonia rubra*? It has wonderfully attractive foliage, bright rose colored blossoms year in and year out, and requires no especial treatment. Fine foliage plants are always attractive, but when combined with sweet flowers they are all the more beautiful and valuable for the winter window garden.

I have just received from Vick a beautiful

\$50 IN PRIZES

*For the Ten Most Perfect
Solutions of an*

**ORTHOGRAPHONETIC
PUZZLE.**

**To appear in November GOOD
HOUSEKEEPING.**

**These Ten Prizes to be Presented
our Readers for Services
Performed.**

An easy contest, with no tricks to trap the unwary. A simple knowledge of English orthography, with a modicum of common sense, used to good advantage, will easily put every reader of this paper in a position to receive a money reward for puzzle solver's skill, knowledge and a very little work.

The subject will be the following statement of 300 words, the idea as gathered from the odd yet comprehensive name of the puzzle, being to get as many English words from it as possible, both by spelling and sound. All words inside the rules to be counted.

A New York Lady Writes:

It was a happy thought that induced me to send two ten cent pieces, wrapped in tissue paper, to Springfield, Massachusetts, for a copy of *GOOD HOUSEKEEPING*, that ideal high grade magazine, which a friend declared contained a world of information and inspiration, conscientiously devoted to the interests of the Higher Life of the Household in the Homes of the World. The number was so attractive that I sent two dollars, a year's subscription, so as to be sure to get all the valuable papers on the important *FOOD QUESTION* which *GOOD HOUSEKEEPING* is publishing.

The ten who get the largest lists of words out of this puzzle, will be presented as a reward for their skill and labor with ten cash prizes. The details of terms and conditions of contest will be given in full in November *GOOD HOUSEKEEPING*.

A condition of taking part in the contest is: Each person not a subscriber must send 20 cents for a copy of November *GOOD HOUSEKEEPING*, containing the particulars and conditions of the contest.

**CLARK W. BRYAN CO., Publishers,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.**

collection of plants, including the well-known Mexican Primrose. This plant should be given a place in every home, for it is a splendid bloomer, always gay and smiling.

I recently learned that the cranberry is a pretty plant when cultivated in pots, in a soil composed of muck and sand. It requires plenty of moisture about its roots, and good drainage.

The favorite and highly prized Otaheite orange is sure to be ever popular with the ladies, owing to the delicious fragrance of its blossoms, which are identical with the blossoms of the Southern orange trees. This little plant requires plenty of sunshine; given that it will fruit and flower continuously. Let the Otaheite orange adorn your parlor window this winter.

If you want pretty flowers all through the dreary cold months, select such plants as are winter bloomers. Remember that all plants will not thrive well or produce many fine blossoms in the usual temperature at which we keep our rooms, so choose accordingly. Select with a view to the amount of sunshine or shade required by each bloomer.

Don't put primroses in a south window, as this splendid plant flowers freely without sunlight and a north window suits it best.

Don't allow insects to take possession of your floral pets through lack of careful treatment.

Have facilities for showering your plants to keep down the mischievous red spider and dust.

Don't give your flowering plants large pots; see that the soil is rich and free from life before the plants are potted, then you will not be bothered with worms in the soil. Heating the soil to about 180° will destroy all life.

Don't allow the earth on the surface of the pot to form a hard crust. Stir the soil often with a stick, old fork, or some pointed instrument. Be careful about the water, but don't let your plants perish for lack of moisture, either at the roots or in the air. Keep a pan of water on the stove which will throw off moisture by evaporation. Be somewhat chary of water in bitter cold weather.

Pinch off withered blossoms and leaves.

I don't use liquid manure on plants except when showing buds.

Hyacinths and all Holland bulbs are great water drinkers, so give them all they can consume at blooming time.

Don't force bulbs too rapidly. Some of my crocuses rotted last year through an over-abundance of warm water.

Try to have a tall vase filled with the long white thread-like roots of the Roman hyacinth, whose thick green leaves enclose stiff spikes of fragrant flowers, which breathe the very essence of spring when the earth is fast bound in icy chains.

Try to have at least a few cheerful blossoms, and when you learn a new thing in floriculture don't fail to give the readers of this Magazine the benefit of your knowledge. I smile to think of some of my failures, and rejoice at my few successes in flower raising. Let us record our failures as well as our triumphs that others may profit thereby.

ELIZABETH RACE GALPIN.

HER ELEGANT CAPE.**HOW ONE WOMAN MADE A SAVING
OF \$9.90.**

**Hints for Those who Like to Dress Well
—No Need of Looking Shabby, even
though Times are Hard—The Secret
Told by One Who Knows.]**

Those fashionable capes with a triple collar, are looked at with longing eyes by many a woman. But times are hard, and economy is both a virtue and a necessity.

One woman solved the problem most satisfactorily by coloring her old drab cloth circular a rich, handsome brown, with a package of diamond dyes, thus actually getting a ten dollar cape for ten cents.

The druggists report a greatly increased sale for diamond dyes this fall, and say they have completely superseded the old-fashioned methods with logwood, fustic, indigo, etc. On each envelope is printed full directions, so plain and explicit that anyone can use these dyes with perfect success.

For nearly a score of years diamond dyes have been helping women to dress well at small expense, and it is natural that their great success should have brought many short-lived imitations upon the market. These would claim to make fast colors, but the light fades them; they adulterated their dye to make the package look large, but actual use proved they could color less than half as much as the diamond; and offering a large profit, they secured agents or peddlars to sell them, but a woman never bought them a second time.

Diamond dyes come in nearly fifty colors, specially prepared for wool, silk and cotton, a ten cent package coloring from one to ten pounds of goods. No other dyes are as strong, nothing else so simple, and none so fast and true in color. No woman can afford to risk her goods with imitations, especially when the original diamond dyes are admittedly far superior.

EARN EASY MONEY

By Selling my new Patent Swivel

Photograph Albums.

**I want agents, old and young, to
sell them to neighbors and
friends, on easy terms.**

The Albums I am making a specialty of are the sort that sell in stores for \$10 each.

Silver Trimmings, Gold Edge.

Bound in fine moire antique Silk Plush, with beautiful silver ornaments and imported bevelled mirror, and fine silver extension clasp. Interior imitation of walnut, with openings for sixty-four cabinet and nine card photographs. Color of plush: Red, Russet, Old Gold, Peacock Blue, and Olive Green.

It is the largest and most handsome Stand Album in the market. **Sample sent to anybody who wants one, OR who would like to act as agent for them, for \$3.50, express paid.** Will sell at sight for double the money, in case you do not want it for canvassing or private use. Agents can make

MORE MONEY

on my plan than in any other way. **BUT** you must come well recommended. Straight dealing all around. You can learn all particulars by addressing

JAMES E. DRAPER,

31 Park Row, New York.

YOUR NAME BEAUTIFULLY PRINTED ON
25 LOVELY CARDS.
1 set Joker's Cards, (Button Busters), Comic Trans-
parent Cards, (Great Fun), 55 Splendid PARLOR
GAMES, NEW GAME OF RYALS (one wins the girl),
CUPID'S BOX, MAGIC MUSIC, etc., 1 FORGET-ME-NOT
ALBUM, 500 ALBUM VERSES, POPULAR SONGS, etc., 15 PORTRAITS OF NOTED
LADIES, THE GREAT SECRET OF CATCHING FISH AND TRAPPING GAMES, and 15
PAGE STORY PAPER, all for 10c. CLINTON & CO., NORTH HAVEN, CONN.

TULIPS AND HYACINTHS.

I ALWAYS like to get the best of any good thing, if possible, when I am getting. And certainly among bulbs, tulips and hyacinths are the best. Lilies are their only equals, and they are so distinct in appearance and bloom at such different times of the year that there can be no rivalry between them. Tulips for display are matchless. Scarlet and gold are the leading colors. Some fine varieties are solid in each color, others have them in combination. Some are tall growers, stately and imposing, while others grow low, on short stems, glowing like gems in the grass.

There are double and single varieties in the several colors, and my favorite is the last one I have in my hand. All are so beautiful it is not quite easy to say which I would acknowledge to be my favorite. Then there are pure white tulips as beautiful as the lily,

"A daughter of the gods, divinely fair,
And divinely tall was she."

The tulip fills a page in actual history; no romance nor fable, but solid fact was the commercial value of the tulip during the craze in Holland for the bulb. At this day and age there would be a tulip trust that would soon corner a thing so valuable.

Rather to the realm of romance and poetry, legend and tradition, and, as in the history of the narcissus, to mythology do flowers belong. But the tulip is a factor that made a part of the history of Holland. The burghers of the New Netherlands brought them over and taught us their culture, which is easy and simple.

If tulips are the most gorgeous of all bulbous flowers, hyacinths are the most fragrant and varied in color. We may look in vain for any flowers more beautiful in waxy texture, and delicate, but bright in tint. The blue varieties range from lightest baby blue to azure, indigo and deepest purplish. The pink ranges from the faintest blush through all the shades to what is "red" among the hyacinths—a deep rose, not by any means scarlet or crimson, like the red of the rose or carnation. And very beautiful are the snowy white double and single varieties. Yellow hyacinths are higher priced and more rare than other colors, but in my experience yellow only means cream and buff. I have bought the best strains from the most reliable florists and never had a yellow deeper than sulphur; and my single yellows have always been

prettier than the double of the same color. In the double there has always been some very light or even white petals that somewhat detract from the distinct and unique appearance of the yellow hyacinth. Tulips and hyacinths are always more beautiful planted in lines, circles or other designs, in one color massed. Scarlet tulips, bordered by yellow or white, are brilliant beyond description.

Hyacinths are beautiful, dainty and suggestive of the magical and unreal, in pink, blue, and yellow beds. The same general rules apply to tulips and hyacinths as to narcissus, crocus and other minor bulbs. If any one rule, strictly adhered to, will insure success, it is to plant early in the fall. More failures in bulb culture result from planting too late than from any other cause. Of course, we must get the best bulbs in order to secure the best blooms. But the best bulbs must have their peculiarities attended to. Make the beds rich, but with well decomposed fertilizers. Sand is indispensable to put under each bulb when planted,—about a teaspoonful to each. Cover several inches with the soil, and mulch on the approach of freezing weather. It is the transition from freezing to rapid thawing that is so disastrous to bulbs. Coarse litter of any kind and evergreen boughs prevent these sudden changes, equalize the exposure to changing weather, and insure fine blooms.

It is the ready adaptability of bulbs to bloom in any position soon after their purchase and planting, that fascinates me with their culture. No matter how bare the yard may be in autumn, plant hyacinths and tulips, and in early spring they will bloom forth bright and sweet as joyous nature in her happiest similitude. The transformation wrought by these magnificent flowers is a thing that arouses the duldest imagination, and transports a lover of the beautiful.

Tulips and hyacinths force readily and are very beautiful ornaments of the greenhouse or of the sunny window of the sitting room. For such purposes successive plantings are advisable, but for out door culture plant all at once and plant early. September, October and November are the prime months for planting.

FREE TO INVALID LADIES.

A lady who suffered for years found a safe and simple home treatment that completely cured her without the aid of medical attendance, of uterine troubles, displacements, leucorrhea and other irregularities. She will send it free, with full instructions how to use it, to any suffering woman who will send her name and address to Mrs. D. L. Orme, South Bend, Ind.



"IS THIS HOT ENOUGH FOR YOU?"

Asked pert Miss Jersey of gruff old Mr Durham. "No, it is not," answered he, "I have been hoping to see that 'blamed' Coiled Spring fence wilt down as other wire fences always do. 'You never will experience that degree of heat until you reach the rendering tank, where the 'Chicago dairy-maids' wrongfully assist your sex to compete with ours in the production of gilt-edged Jersey butter.' That heifer believes in good fences and pure butter. ☺

HAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

LADIES! A friend in need is a friend indeed. For particulars address, with stamp, THE WOMAN'S MED. HOME, BUFFALO, N. Y.

HOW to get a million of Circulars to distribute at \$4.00 per 1000. How to become a first class Messmerist, Hypnotist, Mind Reader and Clairvoyant, a Large Book only 10c. Address at once C. H. ROWAN, Milwaukee, Wis.

HARTSHORN'S SELF-ACTING SHADE ROLLERS

NOTICE
NAME THIS LABEL ON AND GET THE GENUINE
Stewart Hartshorn
HARTSHORN

When writing to advertisers, mention Vick's Magazine.

AGENTS clear \$100 monthly. 100 New Ladies' Specialties for Old and Young. 64 page Illust'd Catalogue FREE. G. L. Erwin & Co., Chicago, Ill.

HANDY COBBLER MEND YOUR SHOES

and Boots, Harness, Rubber Boots and Coats, wire Fences, and do a hundred odd jobs at home, and save your time and money with our HANDY OUTFIT, 4 best quality Iron Lasts, 36 articles in all \$3. No. 2, without harness tools, 26 articles \$2. Cash with order. 50c. gift free with each order. Low Express rate. Nothing equal offered for the price. Thousands in use. Free Catalogue. Agents wanted. **KUHN & CO.** Box T Moline Ill.

When writing to advertisers, mention Vick's Magazine.

Rich Girls WHOSE PARENTS ARE
Rather close with You can coin money and your best friends will not know it. Teachers and Office Girls are also included. No canvassing. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. **M. Weiss**, Box 19, Milwaukee, Wis.

High Arm MY HUSBAND Cantseehow you do it.

\$60 Kenwood Machine for - \$23.00
\$50 Arlington Machine for - \$19.50
Standard Singers - \$8.00, \$11.00
\$15.00, and 27 other styles. All attachments FREE. We pay freight ship anywhere on 30 days free trial, in any home without asking one cent in advance. Buy from factory. Save agents large profits. Over 100,000 in use. Catalogue and testimonials Free. Write at once. Address (in full), **CASH BUYERS' UNION**, 158-164 West Van Buren St., B 40, Chicago, Ill.

\$2.35 \$2.44 \$2.66

are bona fide prices we have made to introduce our best High Arm High Grade ALVAB SEWING MACHINE. Seven drawers and all attachments. Antique Oak or Walnut, and fully guaranteed for 10 years. Regular price from our FACTORY to CONSUMER direct \$2.35 to \$2.50, but we MAKE THE MOST LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS to get our machines introduced. If you need a machine guaranteed equal to any \$60 machine made, write to us. A. copy our special inducement WE PREPARE. FRIGIT: SHIP ON 30 DAYS TRIAL! NO MONEY IN ADVANCE, and make you an offer by which you can secure your machine free of cost. Cut this out, and send to-day.

ELY MANUFACTURING CO., 809 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

RUBBER GOODS FOR AGENTS. Quick sales. Big profits. Catalogue free. **A. U. BETTS & CO.** Box 40, Toledo, O.

HAIR REMOVED

Permanently, root and branch, in 5 minutes, without pain, discoloration or injury with "Pilla Solvenc." Sealed particulars, 6c. **Wilcox Specific Co., Phila., Pa.**

AN IDEAL FAMILY MEDICINE

For Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Bad Complexion, Offensive Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

R.I.P.A.N.'S TABULES act gently yet promptly. Perfect digestion follows their use. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Price 50 cents a box. Address **RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., 10 Spruce St., N.Y.**

A WOMAN'S SUCCESS For two years I have made \$25 a week at home. Instructions free to lady readers. Send stamp. (No humbug). **MRS. J. A. MANNING**, Box 12, Anna, Ohio.

FAT FOLKS Reduced 15 lbs. a month; any one can make remedy at home. Miss M. Ainley, Supply, Ark., says: "I lost 60 lbs. and feel splendid." No starving. No sickness. Particulars (sealed) 2 cts. **HALL & CO., "A," Box 404, St. Louis, Mo.**

SEW LESS The invisible mending tissue. Brown, Black or White, Sheet 9x36 in. 50c. package, postage paid. Mends Silks, Woolsens, Dresses, etc. Hot-Water Bags, 2-qt. size, \$1 each; Ladies' Long Rubber Gloves \$1.25 pair; 2-qt Fountain Syringe \$1 each. Agents wanted. **MRS. A. GAIL**, Box 114 W. Brooklyn, N. Y.

A GREAT DISCOVERY. Through the application of scientific principles, we have produced a cheap article that will save more than one-half the fuel bills of any family. In successful use in New England three years. Send for description and references. Agents wanted.

BOSTON ENTERPRISE MFG. CO., 17 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

When writing to advertisers, mention Vick's Magazine.

850,000 GRAPE VINES

100 Varieties. Also Small Fruits, Trees, &c. Best root-cutstock. Genuine, cheap. 2 sample vines mailed for 10c. Descriptive price-list free. **LEWIS ROESCH**, Fredonia, N. Y.

METAL POLISH

UNIVERSAL-METAL-POLISH-POMADE

Schutzmark

ADALBERT VOGT & CO

BERLIN

FRIEDRICHSBERG.

goldene u. silberne Medaillen

The above is a fac-simile of a box of the only genuine **HELMET** brand POLISHING PASTE. Refuse as worthless imitations, boxes with other helmets or without our name. For sale everywhere, or send three 2 cent stamps for large sample box, by mail, to the sole agents for United States, Canada and Mexico, **Adolf Cöhring & Co., 180 Pearl St., N. Y.**

LOOK AT YOUR FACE. Pimples, Freckles, Blackheads, Blotches, Rough, Oily Skin, Redness and all facial blemishes positively cured by Dr. Campbell's Safe Arsenic Complexion Wafers. Perfectly harmless and the only genuine arsenic wafers made. By mail \$1; 6 boxes \$5. Depot, 218 Sixth Ave., New York.

PARIS NOTES.

A late number of the *Florist's Exchange*, contains "Floral Notes from Paris," from which a portion is here given:

One of the swell florists, however, had a brilliant display this afternoon—plenty of orchids and the abundant use of gay ribbons. Several foliage plants and shrubberies, resembling small fir trees had big red bows tied around the main stalk at irregular spaces among the branches. Fancy this dazzling combination: A basket of deep red dahlias (double) of two shades, and small cultivated sunflowers, not much larger than Marguerites. They were not mixed promiscuously nor put closely together. The sunflowers were all on one side of the basket, and stood up, with their long stems, several inches higher than the dahlias. On the handle of the basket (on the sunflower side) was a cluster of pink orchids and maidenhair ferns. Pink ribbons were knotted around the edge of the basket. It was a bold attempt and a brilliant success, for the effect was not only novel but agreeable to the eye. Another basket standing next to it was filled with Tea roses and blue acanthus—a most unexpected association of flowers. It also produced a pleasing result. The price was 50 francs (\$10). At one of the swell florists the single dahlia seem to be a specialty of the house, as I have not yet seen it anywhere else except growing in the gardens connected with the Meudon Observatory and terrace. It is found there in all shades of solid colors, and the most delicate tints of variegated blossoms. It is carefully cultivated and much admired, making the double ones look cheap and common in comparison. The florist in Paris who exhibits such a fine assortment of them had several baskets of them, containing about fifty blossoms of all colors arranged with greens, which he sells for 20 francs (\$4.00) each. The rich shades and waxen petals give them a high place among the beautiful and popular flowers just now. The yellow ones, especially in the right setting, look like so many twinkling stars.

The business of the florists, taking the season straight through, has on the whole been rather better than usual. The great influx of Americans has added considerably to the sales, while the immense business done, and the large profits made at the time of the Carnot funeral, helped to swell the totals to such an extent that the flower merchants could well afford to do little or no business for the rest of the summer. This was the greatest funeral seen in France since the Victor Hugo obsequies. Every flower shop in Paris and throughout France was pushed to its utmost capacity to supply the demand for the most costly and varied offerings. No money was spared or begrudged, and the highest artistic genius was given full liberty. The chariots in the funeral procession bearing the flowers were the most beautiful ever seen. Such an occasion hardly occurs in a century. All Paris was ransacked to find a sufficient quantity of mourning gloxinias, with edges so dark that they were almost black, or with bands and stripes of violet shadings, as these were arranged for borders around the catafalque while the body was lying in state. Paris was really embedded in flowers, for not only were the offerings from the city being taken constantly to the Elysee Palace, but trains were hourly arriving from the provinces with flowery tributes of sympathy. It was the first time a head of state had been murdered in office since Henry IV. fell under Ravallac's dagger in 1610.

It would hardly be possible to estimate the sums spent on flowers, but there were no flowers left in the shops or greenhouses, and artificial flowers had to be resorted to in order to supply the demands for wreaths. Some idea of the wealth of flowers which accompanied this sad national event may be formed from the fact that of the 3,000 wreaths received at the Pantheon, 2,000 have been burned and 1,000 retained.

France has not only numerous national fetes,

but innumerable church fetes to celebrate each year, which accounts for the fact that the cult of flower is greater in this country than in America. Scarcely a fortnight passes without a public fete more or less generally observed of some sort, secular or religious. The fifteenth of August is one of the great church fetes—the Assumption of the Virgin. This anniversary always brings a great demand for flowers, as Marie is a popular name among all classes of society. Every one in France is named for some one of the saints, and whenever this saint's day comes around, those rejoicing in that name are always remembered with flowers by their friends—sometimes bouquets, but quite as often potted plants. One's "fete day" here is of far more consequence than even our birthdays at home.

The cult of the Holy Virgin, and not that of Christ, dominates in France. In this she shows herself a truly Latin country, like Italy, where the worship of the Holy Woman transcends that of the Holy Man. This year the Fete of the Assumption developed a new flower which obtained an incontestable success: It is the so-called Japanese lily, of an absolute whiteness. Hitherto the flower has been well known in all the pink tints striped with red. It has just appeared among the great French horticulturists as pure as the virginal emblems of our gardens. Its perfume is very sweet—a little like the vanilla odor. This flower will doubtless take the highest rank as a religious flower.

BOOK AGENTS NOW IS YOUR TIME

Hundreds of men and women are now earning \$100. every month canvassing for the world famous fast selling new book

Our Journey Around the World

By REV. FRANÇOIS E. CLARK, President of the United Society of Christian Endeavor. 220 beautiful engravings. 61st thousand. The King of all subscription books. One agent sold 200 in his own township; another, a lady, 58 in one Endeavor Society; another, 182 in 15 days. \$800 more agents wanted at once for Fall and Christmas work. Now is the time. Distance no hindrance, for We Pay Freight. Give Credit. Premium Copies. Free Outfit. Extra Terms and Exclusive Territory. Write for Circulars to A. D. WORTHINGTON & CO., Hartford, Conn.

THROW AWAY CURRY COMB AND BRUSH!

And buy a

Burlington "Stay-On"

STABLE BLANKET. Your Horse is always clean, it keeps the Hair smooth and glossy. No surcingle required. No tight girth. No sore backs. No chafing of mane. No rubbing of tail. No horse can wear them under his feet. NO COME OFF TO THEM.

We confine our Sales to Jobbers only.

But! IF YOUR DEALERS DO NOT KEEP THEM

We will, in order to convince you of the superiority of the Burlington "STAY ON" over all imitations and old style blankets, send only one blanket to any address, express paid on receipt of price. (Write for Catalogue and Prices.)

BURLINGTON BLANKET CO., BURLINGTON, WIS.



OUR LATEST AND GREATEST OFFER!

A 14 Karat Gold Plated Hunting Case Watch and Box of 50 of Our Finest Perfecto Cigars for only \$3.98. The watch is equal in appearance to a solid gold watch, and you can sell it for three times what you pay for watch and cigars together. CUT THIS OUT and send it to us with your name and address and we will send the watch and box of cigars to you by express C. O. D. You examine them at the express office, and if satisfactory pay the express agent \$3.98 and they are yours. Mention in your letter whether you want ladies or gents size watch and order to-day, as this offer is for a limited time only. Address,

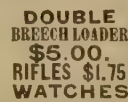
THE NATIONAL MFG. & IMPORTING CO., 334 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.



BARGAINS IN TYPEWRITERS.

\$85.00 Caligraphs for \$20.00 and up. \$95.00 Remingtons for \$35.00 and up.

Others in proportion. A. W. GUMP & CO., Dayton, Ohio.



DOUBLE BREECH LOADER \$5.00. RIFLES \$1.75. WATCHES

BICYCLES \$15. All kinds cheaper than elsewhere. Before you buy send stamp for 60 page catalogue. POWELL & CLEMENT CO. 166 Main St., Cincinnati, O.

USE ONLY

FERTILIZERS containing LARGE PERCENTAGES OF POTASH. INCREASE YIELD OF WHEAT AND RYE.

INFORMATION AND PAMPHLETS FREE.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau St., NEW YORK CITY.



FREE TO SUFFERING WOMEN.

I suffered for years with uterine troubles, painful periods, leucorrhea, displacements and other irregularities, and finally found a simple, safe home treatment, that cured me without the aid of medical attendance. This is no quack doctor's medicine; but nature's own remedy for women. It costs nothing to convince yourself of its merits, for I send it free with full instructions how to use it, to every suffering woman. Address MRS. D. L. ORME, Box A, South Bend, Indiana.

READ MY STORY.

"Ride a Monarch and Keep in Front."

THE Monarch

Highest honors at World's Columbian Exposition.

Four Styles—Ladies' and Gents'.

Send for Catalogue. Agents wanted in open territory.

MONARCH CYCLE CO., CHICAGO, U. S. A.



Lovely Hair Goods.

DO PLEASE send for my Catalogue of beautiful Switches and Hair Goods. My goods will please you. Lowest prices guaranteed. Twenty girls working all the time.

MRS. V. GOLDMAN, Pittsfield, Mass.

BALD HEADS

NO CURE, NO PAY. Mustache, No Pay. DANDRUFF CURED. CALL OR WRITE. PROF. G. BIRKHOFF, ROOM 4, Cor. 5th Ave. & 14th St. NEW YORK.

A \$1 Magazine for 30c.

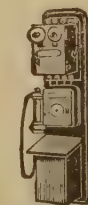
Send 30 cents and names of six people who might subscribe, and we will send you THE ST. LOUIS MAGAZINE a full year. The price of the magazine is one dollar a year. A sample copy for six cents. Address

ST. LOUIS MAGAZINE, 2819 Olive St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

NEWSPAPERS

AND PERIODICALS.

We are publishers' agents for subscriptions, per mail, for leading periodicals, all languages; principal libraries, etc., in U. S. supplied by our agents. Lowest net prices; exclusive territory to energetic party in each town. Established 1878. Catalogue free. Mention this paper. MOORE'S SUBSCRIPTION AG'Y, Brockport, N. Y.



ELECTRIC TELEPHONE

Sold outright, no rent, no royalty. Adapted to City, Village or Country. Needed in every home, shop, store and office. Greatest convenience and best seller on earth.

Agents make from \$5 to \$50 per day.

One in a residence means a sale to all the neighbors. Fine instruments, no toys, works anywhere, any distance. Complete, ready for use when shipped. Can be put up by any one, never out of order, no repairing, lasts a life time. Warranted. A money maker. Write W. P. Harrison & Co., Clerk 10, Columbus, O.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY KING.

No spider preying on his kind,
An idler and a parasite;
No autocrat of people blind,
Ruling his slaves by right of might.

No plaything of a by-gone age,
A picture pleasing to the eye,
Strutting for one brief hour the stage,
A foolish, useless butterfly.

But one whose hands are brown with toil,
Whose face is tanned by wind and sun,
Who beautifies and tills the soil,
Whose crown by right divine is won.

A toiler, not a useless drone
In the world's busy hive of men;
His sceptre is a tool, his throne
A symbol, and his sword a pen.

He wears a laural wreath for crown,
And throughout all the land men sing
His good deeds, praises and renown—
The twentieth century king!

Henry Coyle, in *Youths Companion*.

A DRIVE IN THE COUNTRY.



OW rich nature is!
She has small
need of consider-
ing whether she
can afford this or
that. She has a
taste for variety
and she does not
stint herself in its
gratification. She
plants every avail-

able spot of ground. The roadsides, the waste places, nature utilizes as flower gardens. It is true she often plants what we call weeds, but some horrid weeds have a strong hold on us for the sake of "Auld Lang Syne." What wonderful baskets and things of beauty we used to make from the burs of the great burdock. That was long ago, before kindergartens were so common.

Last week we took a forty-mile drive through the country. We had not gone many miles before I began to feel a sort of pity for myself and others who have been taking a great deal of interest in house plants. It seemed as if they must look insignificant upon my return, for here, all along the road on either side, was such a reckless profusion of flowers. How charming they looked! The asters and the golden rods were in their glory. The recent rain had washed everything so clean, and the flowers were so fresh and bright looking that one could not be indifferent to their beauty.

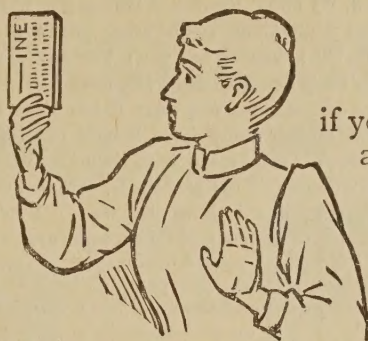
The iron weed was past its prime, but now and then a belated stalk added variety to the scene, or a rugged mullein still bloomed, as if

SMITH & WESSON 32 CARTRIDGES
38 USED EITHER OR BOTH
AUTOMATIC SHELL EXTRACTOR DOUBLE ACTION
\$3.39
JAMES EARL RAY
FUGITIVE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
CHICAGO, ILL.
STATE & EASTLAKE MFG. CO.
COR. ADAMS STS.

LADIES WANTED to write and do light work at home. \$18 weekly. No canvassing. Send stamp. MISS PEARL PEAK, South Bend, Ind.

RUPTURE Sure Cure at home; (sealed) book free. Dr. W. S. RICE, Box 234, Smithville, N. York.

A BEAUTIFUL CRAZY QUILT of 500 sq. inches can be made with our package of 60 splendid Silk and Satin pieces, assorted bright colors, 25c.; 5 packs \$1.00. Silk, Plush and Velvet, 50 large pieces, assorted colors, 50c. Emb. silk, 40c. oz. Lemarie's Silk Mill, Little Ferry, N. J.



You Must be Mistaken

if you think you've used Pearline, and have any fault to find with it. It must have been something else. That sometimes happens. Because Pearline is so well known and so popular, it has become a house-

hold name. People say "Pearline" when they mean anything that may claim to help in washing. Perhaps you haven't noticed—and that's just where the trouble is. If you've been using the worthless or dangerous imitations, no wonder you're out of patience. But don't make Pearline suffer for it. Don't give up the good, because your disgusted with the poor.

Send it Back Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, be honest—send it back. 358 JAMES PYLE, N. Y.

loth to admit that "its time had come." Here, too, instead of a little vine in a basket, the fences were draped with Virginia creeper, old tree trunks were covered with it.

And to the left of the old-fashioned "covered bridge" was truly a bower of beauty that would do credit to a landscape gardener. Some half-dozen or more tall, slender willows, forming almost a circle, were festooned with the wild cucumber vine, which was still in flower. The prodigious growth and abundant bloom making a wonderful display.

The wild roses were gone, but the "hips and haws" were brilliant, and the wild grapes peeped through the vines which clambered profusely over shrub or tree.

As the road wound round the "Sand-hill" the decoration varied. Here the fence was covered with bittersweet. The berries were just right for collecting for winter decoration. The various desiderata were noted down in mind; on the return journey they would accompany us. And what a wood we came to! Such ferns as grew there! Nature could surely spare a basketful. They came up so readily from the light sandy loam that the basket was heaped full to overflowing. Here, too, we found the real sphagnum growing, all ready to pack around the ferns. Several bunches of *Monotropa hypopitys* made a pretty contrast to the bright green of ferns and moss. The little pink buds of the trailing arbutus seemed all ready to burst open; but they haven't had their winter's nap yet. I wonder whether it is possible to transplant the arbutus successfully; several times I have tried it in vain.

Well, everything is beautiful in its place. After enjoying a floral panorama some eighty miles long, accompanied with the harmonious environment of delicious fresh air, bright sunshine, blue sky, singing birds, etc., I come home and see as much beauty as ever in my house plants.

The basket of ferns and the bittersweet berries which were collected will be pleasant reminders all winter long of this enjoyable trip through the country. MRS. W. A. K.

VITALITY OF SEEDS.—At a late meeting of the Royal Botanic Society the secretary raised the question of the vitality of long-kept seeds. He said that fifteen years was as long as he had undoubted evidence of a seed being kept and then germinating. He scouted the idea that seed from the hands of mummies had ever developed. The evidence of such a claim was unscientific and untrustworthy. Sir B. W. Richardson, at the same meeting, said that he had planted many seeds found with mummies but none had ever developed.

TEACHER (in the geography class)—"Tommy, what is the easiest way to get to the Pacific coast?"

TOMMY—"Git a pass."—*Chicago Record*.

VICTOR
When You Want
the best bicycle that experience, brains, capital, and the finest plant in the world can produce, you want
... A VICTOR ...
Victors are winners, and stand for all that implies **BEST** in an up-to-date bicycle.
Our '94 line awaits your inspection—also catalog.
OVERMAN WHEEL CO.
BOSTON. PHILADELPHIA. DETROIT.
NEW YORK. CHICAGO. DENVER.
SAN FRANCISCO.
BICYCLES

WINDOW GARDENING IN GREENLAND.

Mr. Herbert L. Bridgeman, business manager of the Brooklyn *Standard-Union*, has recently returned from Greenland with a party who went on Peary Relief Expedition. That paper is publishing a series of letters, which were written by him while in that land of everlasting snow. In a letter dated Disco, July 17th, he describes a visit of the party to the house of Governor Almquist, in which the following interesting description of what they enjoy in flowers and vegetable in that cold country north of the Arctic circle. Disko is on the seventieth degree of latitude.

"At the Governor's we met Mrs. Almquist, a polite and gracious hostess, speaking, like the Governor, English fairly well, and little three-year-old Carlotta, a daughter of Greenland. A large and pleasant reception and sitting room, commanding a view of the harbor, occupies a part of the north front of the Governor's house, while immediately behind, and with a southern exposure, is the parlor and library. Here Mrs. Almquist showed us exploits in window gardening which might make the professionals of Brooklyn envious. Geraniums in brilliant bloom looked down on fuchsias, mignonette, cacti, the wax plant, and all the common varieties of the temperate zones, while a real palm of the tropics presented every evidence of health and vigor. "But our garden! Did you see our garden?" said the Governor, and with undisguised pride he pointed out, beneath the windows in the open air, a patch of soil, possibly a dozen feet long and half as wide, in which turnips and kale were just beginning, with good prospects of success, the summer's fight with fate."

FAKE ADVERTISING.

Some advertisers who hope to make money by inducing people to believe that fortune is theirs if they are willing to do light work, content themselves with offering to sell you some particular process or secret for making a variety of articles which you can peddle at a tremendous advance over the original cost. For instance, you are told how to make a bottle of hair restorative for eight cents that you can sell for a dollar; a bottle of hair oil for four cents that you can sell for a quarter; a ten-cent package of stove polish for three cents; a half-dollar rubber hand-stamp for five cents, etc., etc. Starch, indelible ink, washing powder, shoe-blackening, cough-syrup, silver-plating fluid, artificial honey, freckle lotion, perfume and court-plaster are some of the things which I have been invited to make and spread through my neighborhood, the profit to the advertiser being in the shape of whatever money I may pay him in return for the secret, or whatever profits he may derive from the sale to me of boxes, bottles or labels with which to put up my goods. I am told that if I do not like canvassing myself, I can easily find lots of miserable people who will be glad to canvass for me and double their money. I am told that if I make ten thousand bottles of Magic Hair restorer, costing me three cents a bottle, and sell them at ten cents apiece to canvassers who will retail them at a quarter, I will make \$700, the happy canvasser will make \$1,500, and the whole neighborhood will rejoice, except perhaps the baldheaded man who tries the Magic Restorer.—*Philip G. Hubert, Jr., in November Lippincott's.*

TOO MUCH AND TOO LITTLE WATER.—In the spring, in many portions of the country, excessive rains prevented the preparation and planting of grounds at the proper time. Crops were put in late, and in some cases under poor conditions. In July and August the lack of rains was as severely felt as had been their excess earlier in the season, and the belated crops suffered for want of water. Now, underdraining will, to a great extent, remedy both of these evils. This is the time to begin underdraining.

A CLINCHER.

"Look here, my boy," said the father to his son, "I know I told you that if you were good that Santa Claus would bring you a new bicycle, but I want to tell you: You see there really isn't any Santa Claus. If you've had any number of presents every year it has been because your mother and I have bought them for you. This year everything is so tight that we have to economize. I really won't be able to buy you a wheel. You'll have to wait. You're old enough to understand things now, aren't you?" "Ye-es; I guess so. So there ain't no Santa Claus, eh? Say, pop, you ain't been foolin' me about Jesus too, have you?"—*Truth.*

BOB—"Is your landlady a close charger?"
HARRY—"Well, I should remark; whenever she wears a gown with leg-o'-mutton sleeves she puts it in the bill."—*Courier Journal.*

JUDGE—"How old are you, miss?"
ELDERLY FEMALE—"I am—I am——"
JUDGE—"Better hurry up; every moment makes it worse."—*Fliegende Blätter.*



"Be Sure to Get the Genuine."

The latest instance of dealers trying to sell other preparations in place of one of established reputation because their profit is larger is

MENNEN'S Borated Talcum Toilet Powder

Be sure to get "Mennen's," all others are cheap imitations and are liable to do harm. The immense sale of "Mennen's" attests its value. Sold by Druggists, or mailed for 25 cents.

Send for Free Sample. (Name this paper.)
GERHARD MENNEN CO., Newark, N. J.



DEAFNESS

and head noises relieved by using WILSON'S COMMON SENSE EAR DRUMS. Entirely new, scientific invention; different from all other devices; the only safe, simple, comfortable, and invisible ear drum in the world. Hundreds are being benefited where medical skill has failed. No string or wire attachment to irritate the ear. Write for pamphlet. WILSON EAR DRUM CO. 126 Trust Bldg. LOUISVILLE, KY.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.

I have had wonderful success selling Dish Washers. Have not made less than \$8 any day, and some days \$15. Nearly every family buys one. They are cheap, durable, and do the work perfectly. You can wash and dry the dishes for a family in two minutes, without touching your hands to a dish. I believe any lady or gentleman, anywhere, can do as well as I am doing, as I had no experience. Anyone can sell what everyone wants to buy, and every family seems to want a Dish Washer. Write to the Iron City Dish Washer Co., E. E. Pittsburg, Pa. They will send you full particulars and help you as they did me. I do not write my experience boastfully, but because I think it a duty I owe to others in these hard times. MARTHA B.

\$100 INVESTED PAYS A MONTHLY DIVIDEND OF \$15. Proofs Free.
R. Maxwell Co. L.B. 1961, So. Bend, Ind.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.
THE MOST PERFECT OF PENS.
Gold Medal, Paris Exposition, 1889,
AND THE AWARD AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, CHICAGO.

AFTER THE BALL This famous song and ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY-SIX OTHER LATEST SONGS OF THE DAY including "TA-RA-BOOM-DE-AY," "COMRADES," "LITTLE FISHER MAIDEN," ETC. Words and Music, postpaid, only Ten Cents. GEM NOV. CO., 4 B5, Frankfort, Ind.



World's Fair Highest Award

THE KEYSTONE Dehorning Clipper,
The most humane, rapid and durable knife made. Fully warranted.

CIRCULARS SENT FREE.
A. C. BROSIUS, COCHRANVILLE, Pennsylvania.

Avoid THE Eyesight IS PRICE-LESS.

Cataracts can be Absorbed. No waiting to be blind. Pronounced incurable diseases of the eye and lids cured without risk at our offices and by mail. **Hundreds convinced.** Pamphlet and advice free. Why not investigate? **EYE & EAR, 55 W. 35th St., New York.**

MY WIFE CANNOT SEE HOW YOU DO IT AND PAY FREIGHT.

\$14 Buys our 2 drawer walnut or oak Improved High Arm Singer sewing machine. Finely finished, nickel plated, adapted to light and heavy work; guaranteed for 10 Years, with Automatic Bobbin Winder, Self-Threading Cylinder Shuttle, Self-Setting Needle and a complete set of Steel Attachments, shipped anywhere on 30 Day's Trial. No money required in advance. 75,000 now in use. World's Fair Medal awarded machine and attachments. Buy from factory and save dealer's and agent's profits. **FREE** Catalogue, testimonials and glimpses of the World's Fair. **OXFORD MFG. CO. 342 Wabash Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.**

A NEW ART! WONDERFUL! Any one can draw all Pictures, Portraits, Sketches from Nature, etc., mechanically (patented). A child can learn. Taught by mail; write for catalogue. Agents wanted everywhere. **EUGENE PEARL, Artist, 23 Union Sq., New York**

LADIES If suffering from any ills peculiar to your sex try Dr. Vorell's (the great French Physician) Female Remedies. They are guaranteed to relieve and cure. \$1.00 per box. Particulars and Valuable Receipts 2c. **Aurum Medicine Co., 53 State St., Chicago.**

HOW TO MAKE MONEY. INCUBATOR ON TRIAL.

TRY IT BEFORE YOU BUY IT.
Highest Award World's Fair, N. Y. State Fair, 1894. Canadian Exhibition, 1894. Judge of Incubators at World's Fair says: If I were going to buy for myself I would give the VON CULIN the preference. **BOOK, INCUBATION, 5 cts.**
Von Culin Incubator Co., Box 4, Delaware City, Del.

WOULD like to hear from anyone wishing business transacted in New York city, requiring a few days per week or month. References and security. Particularly experienced in matters relating to Building and Industrial Art. "M." Care J. H. Gratacap, 986 E. 175th Street, New York City.

ROOT BARK AND BLOSSOM

The Best Stomach, Liver, Kidney and Blood Remedy. Pains in Back and Limbs, Tired, Dragged Out, Nervous Feeling, Debility and Low Vitality Quickly Cured, as well as Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Rheumatism or Catarrh. **Try It and Be Well.** Sent by mail, or Druggists can obtain it for you. **\$1.00 box two months' supply. 50c. box one month's supply.** **FREE!!** One box for trial, to secure agents.

ROOT BARK & BLOSSOM NEWARK NEW JERSEY

DIAMOND 15 CTS. WEDDING 10 CTS. ENGRAVED 20 CTS.
Best Solid Gold Filled. Warranted for one year. Leaders to introduce our new Illustrated catalogue of Diamonds, Jewelry, Watches, Guns, Revolvers, Bicycles, etc. Send this adv. and string size of finger with 10c, 15c, or 20c, (stamps taken) for ring you want. **DIXON WATCH CO., X 27, Chicago, Ill.**

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.
THE MOST PERFECT OF PENS.
Gold Medal, Paris Exposition, 1889,
AND THE AWARD AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, CHICAGO.

LADIES wanted to write at home. \$15 weekly; no canvassing. Reply with stamp. **MISS FANNIE FELKNOR, South Bend, Ind.**

CLEAN HANDS.

Every lady buys a **STOVE POLISHING MITTEN** at sight. Polishes the stove better and quicker than a brush. Sample by mail. 25 cts. a set; 4 sets \$1.00. **NEW ENGLAND NOVELTY MFG. CO., 24 Portland St., Dept. 30, Boston, Mass.**

AGENTS WANTED.

MAGNIFICENT HOME BOOKS ON INSTALLMENTS.

TO "VICK'S" READERS.

READ CAREFULLY.



GLIMPSES OF THE WORLD, THE ROYAL CHEMICRAPH EDITION DE LUXE.

A superb volume, 11 x 14 inches in size, full Turkey Morocco, red under gold edges, round corners, gold side stamp, 268 full page views of the entire world of nature and art. Descriptions by JOHN L. STODDARD.
The newly discovered Chemicrapp Process produces pictures which in color and finish are exact reproductions of actual photographs.
This magnificent book, regular price \$20.00, now offered to our subscribers for \$10.00, \$2.00 down and \$2.00 monthly until paid for.

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA.

By Hon. Jonathan Periam, editor of the *Prairie Farmer*; for forty years a practical farmer and stock breeder.
The National Cyclopaedia is the standard for the Farmer, the Stock Doctor, the Breeder, the Stockraiser, the Nurseryman, the Dairyman, the Gardener, the Housewife, and in the library, as a work of reference. Venetian cloth binding, with gold stamping. This invaluable work for all agriculturists has been regularly sold for \$12.00 per set. We now offer it to our subscribers for only \$5.00 per set \$2.00 down and the balance in monthly payments of \$1.50 each. The complete set will be delivered free of carriage charges on receipt of first payment.



PICTORIAL WONDERLAND OF PAINTING AND SCULPTURE.

A charming volume of over 500 pages, containing over 200 lovely half-tone reproductions of the World's Mediaeval and Modern MASTERPIECES OF ART, with descriptive and biographic text and portraits of leading artists. Bound in brown silk cloth with gold stamp. A feature of this work is the reliable pronouncing index of the artists represented. A book that should be in every home. Delightful alike for both young and old.
Regular price \$6.00; to our subscribers for \$5.00, \$1.00 down and \$2.00 monthly until paid for. Delivery on receipt of first payment.

Magner's Standard Stock and Horse Book.

A complete Cyclopaedia for Farmers and Stockmen.

Prof. Magner's Secret System of Taming and Educating Unbroken and Vicious Horses. Special instructions on Shoeing, with over 130 drawings of different kinds of Shoes. A complete Stock Doctor and Breeders' Handbook. Departments on Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Dogs and Bees. 1214 pages, 1756 illustrations.
This invaluable work for all stock owners put within the reach of all our subscribers. Price \$6.00, \$1.50 down and \$1.50 monthly until paid for. Delivery carriage charges paid on receipt of first payment.

We have made arrangements to furnish our patrons and friends with these unrivalled works (which have hitherto been sold only for cash) at reduced prices, and even then extend, where it is desired, the further courtesy of allowing monthly payments after the first instalment has been paid. Thus a whole library can be obtained at moderate cost and on easy terms.

PRICE LIST.

	PRICE.	Cash with Order	Monthly Payment		PRICE.	Cash with Order	Monthly Payment
<i>Glimpses of the World</i>	\$10.00	\$2.00	\$2.00	<i>The White House Cook Book</i>	\$2.50	\$.50	\$1.00
<i>Pictorial Wonderland</i>	5.00	1.00	2.00	<i>The National Cyclopaedia</i>	5.00	2.00	1.50
<i>Magner's Horse and Stock Book</i>	6.00	1.50	1.50	<i>The World's Great Nations</i>	4.00	1.00	1.00



THE WHITE HOUSE COOK BOOK.

By HUGO ZIEMANN, Ex-Steward of the White House, and MRS. F. L. GILLETTE.

Almost too well known to need description. Certainly the

Unrivalled and Peerless

Cook Book.

Over 1600 tested recipes. Articles on Dinner Giving, Table Etiquette, the Health, etc., etc. 600 large pages bound in cream white enameled cloth.

Regular price \$3.00. To our subscribers \$2.50; only 50 cents down and \$1.00 monthly until paid for.

Illustrated Home Book of the World's Great Nations.

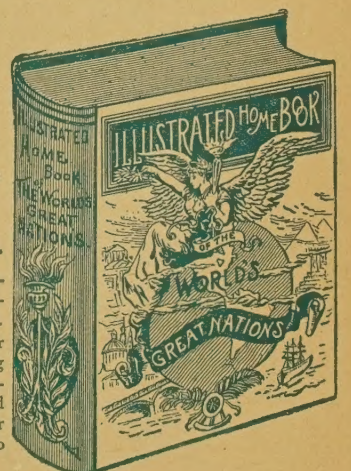
Geographical,

Historical,

Pictorial.

The Scenes, Events, Manners and Customs of Many Nations, Ancient and Modern, graphically described by pen and pencil.

Hundreds of well written articles—over one thousand illustrations. A fascinating book for all. 670 pages, bound in fine English cloth, with elaborate black and gold cover design. Regular price \$6.00. To our subscribers for \$4.00; \$1.00 down and \$1.00 monthly for three months.



The books will be delivered to any subscriber, free of expense, on receipt of the first payment. Remit by money order or registered letter.

VICK PUBLISHING CO., Rochester, N. Y.

The Greatest Medical Discovery
of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS.,
Has discovered in one of our common pasture
weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor,
from the worst Scrofula down to a common
Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases,
and never failed except in two cases (both thun-
der humor). He has now in his possession over
two hundred certificates of its value, all within
twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for
book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first
bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the
right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting
pains, like needles passing through them; the
same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused
by the ducts being stopped, and always disap-
pears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or billious, it will cause
squeamish feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the
best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one
tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all
Druggists.

HAPPY CHILDREN



Because their clothes look new and neat.
An old frock or suit can be changed into
a new one by a ten-cent package of

Diamond Dyes

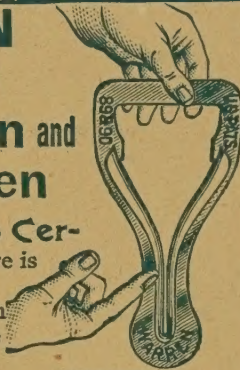
and they come in more than forty colors,
and are made for home use. The method
is easy and the result permanent.

Sold everywhere. Direction Book and
forty samples of dyed cloth sent free.

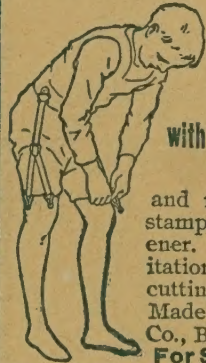
WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington, Vt.

**WORN
By All
Women and
Children**

This is to Cer-
tify that there is
only one hose
supporter which
cannot cut the
stocking, the



**WARREN
HOSE
SUPPORTER,**



with Rounded Rib on
Holding Edges,

and name of Warren
stamped on end of fast-
ener. All others are im-
itations and cannot help
cutting the stocking.
Made by George Frost
Co., Boston.
For Sale Everywhere.

SPECULATION.

SAFE—SUCCESSFUL.

A successful speculation is one in which something
is sold for more than it cost. It may be calico or corn,
whiskey or wheat, beef or bonds, shoes or stocks. In
every trade somebody makes money—that's the object
of trading. Trading in stocks and grain pays bigger
profits than trading in anything else. The deals are
made more quickly than a yard of calico can be bought.
Small quick profits, much multiplied soon roll up into
considerable sums. A shrewd operator will make a
dozen deals a day with the same money. There is
always a buyer ready for good stocks and good grain.
Everybody says "Money makes money." "The
first thousand is the hardest to get." "A millionaire
makes money easily." Just so—we take your money
—\$20 to \$1000—and put it with the money of 1000
others. We have a million to operate with. We
make money—make it quickly—safely.

Here is the profit we have paid our customers since
January 1, 1894:

January 2, 1894	18 per cent.	May 1, 8	per cent.
February 1, 11	"	June 1, 7 1-2	"
March 1, 15	"	July 1, 7 1-2	"
April 1, 9	"	August 1, 7	"
May 1, 15	"	September 1, 8	"
June 1, 16	8 1-2	October 1, 16	"

Making a total of 143 per cent. in 227 days.
A sum which in selling dry goods would require five
years to earn, or in owning real estate would take 15 years
to earn.

Our charge for making this profit for our customers is
one-tenth of their net profit.

We have never lost a dollar for any customer in
any of our combinations.

We have not a dissatisfied customer.

Money can be withdrawn at any time.

Profits sent promptly by check on the 1st and 16th
day of each month.

Write to us for further information, for free circulars
and for our weekly market report. Our system is inter-
esting even if you think you do not care to join us.

FISHER CO., Stock and Grain Brokers,
18 & 20 Broadway, New York City.

BRIGGS PIANOS.

Celebrated for their Beautiful Tone, Action,
Design, and Great Durability.

Easy Terms. Old instruments taken in exchange.

Write for Catalogue and Full Information.

BRIGGS PIANO CO. 621 Albany Street. Boston, Mass.